

The Wetsaskiwin Times

VOL. XXIII, No. 32

WETASKIWIN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1923

V. C. French, Publisher

TEACHERS HOLD VERY SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION

Addresses Given by Prof. McPhee of the University; Mr. Carpenter, Supervisor of Edmonton Schools, and Mr. Hedley, Art Teacher of Edmonton, as well as Several Local Teachers. Convention Favored the Department Assuming Full Charge of Promotions in High School. Officers Elected.

The teachers of the Wetsaskiwin inspectors held a very successful convention in this city on Thursday and Friday last, with about one hundred in attendance. The first session was held in the Parish Hall.

After the selection of Mr. McLeod as chairman, and the singing of "O Canada," Mayor Montgomery was called upon to give an address of welcome which he did in a very happy manner. He remarked on the increased attendance at the convention, and said that the success or failure of the meeting would depend upon the interest taken by the teachers. The influence of the teachers will affect the children under their care, and it was therefore important that that influence be in the right direction. He concluded by giving those in attendance the freedom of the city.

W. H. Odell, K.C., chairman of the public school board, then welcomed the delegates on behalf of the school board, commenting on the weighty questions to be dealt with, according to the program.

Mr. Dauncey, in replying to the addresses of welcome, expressed the appreciation of the teachers with the hearty welcome they had received. He then referred to the world chaotic conditions, and claimed that the chain of education will solve these problems. Cooperation must exist between civic and educational authorities. Great responsibility devolves upon the teachers to amalgamate the interests of foreigners within our borders.

The following committees were then selected:

Nomination—Messrs. Fuller, Garlough, Messrs. Baker, McCreedy and Walker.

Resolutions—Messrs. Dorothy Ward, Humble, Wells and Peterson.

Question Draper—Messrs. Hoyle, Garlough, Fuller, O'Brien, McLeod, and Sister Ames.

Mr. Somerville then gave an address on the work of the Teachers' Alliance. He referred to what had been accomplished and hoped for further improvement. In 1922, there were between 500 and 600 surplus teachers, which was the idea of reducing salaries. The idea of the bureau of education was to reduce salaries as well as to increase salaries; it had established a good correspondence school.

The Thursday afternoon session was held in the Alexandra school and the first item on the program was Mr. Hedley's address on art. The aim of the course is to develop appreciation of the beautiful. Everything is constructed by man has value of beauty as well as utility. British people have left us a legacy of literature. In music and art we have been drawing from these sources. The child may learn in his early years that in construction of common objects lies the element of beauty. Drawing is a method of expression. We have two kinds of drawing, nature drawing and drawing from constructive objects. All art tends toward the end of appreciation of the beautiful. All design used for the present time contains an idea of utility. Decoration is based on nature motifs, and concrete or geometrical forms. More intellectual minds obtain finer results in art. Before a child creates a design he must understand that for which the design will be adapted. In grade 3, 4, 5 and 6, especially in 5 and 6, children should be able to measure accurately. In grade 5 and 6 the aim is to avoid anything technical. In grade 7 the aim is to teach children to see the direction of lines in perspective which is a very important factor. In drawing objects no two children see in the same way. In grades 5 to 8 in art and picture study aim to have children detect the centre of interest. This is the basis of composition. In grade 1 and 2 children are becoming familiar with the tools of art. The value of depicting scenes in art is

not in the accuracy of the picture but in the visualization of the scene, shown by children. In grades 1 to 6 aim in art is to lay a foundation; in 7 and 8 aim is appreciation, which appears during the adolescent period. There must be a basis for appreciation in certain laws: 1, good spacing, variety; 2, centre of interest, subordinate feature; 3, balance; 4, harmony of line and color. Art is the idea of making things according to an ideal.

The convention then divided into sections—junior, senior and high school.

Mr. Garlough was appointed chairman of the senior section. The spelling problem was dealt with by Miss V. Inglis. Words should be written on the board, then distinctly pronounced by either class or teacher; then suggestions of meaning should be asked for by the class. A child may often obtain a meaning from the context. Some children learn by ear others by eye. Have children write words three or four times, attention being focused upon peculiarities in the word selected for the daily lesson in spelling. Short lessons should be assigned according to the difficulties of the same. In regard to creating a spelling conscience, teach a child to be self critical. Every exercise should be an up lifting.

Mrs. Baker, of Wetsaskiwin, dealt with the subject of "How to Overtake the Course in Physiology." The body may be compared to a house of which the bones form the framework and the muscles a covering. First deal with the skeleton, the child learning the names of the bones, their location, the bones serving as a protection wall for the organs within. The muscular system, illustrating muscles by a piece of raw beef, and name of different kinds of muscles. Third, the digestive system, the child learning the injurious effects of alcohol and tobacco, and different kinds of food required for the repair of the body.

On Friday morning, Professor McPhee introduced the subject "Intelligence Tests and their use in the work of the School" by reference to measurements of educational movement is designed to make more scientific methods used for years past. Why this new method has appeared—Methods now in general use are inadequate to child and teacher, because unscientific. We have only subjective opinions regarding three of four facts. Questions vary with individual teachers. Copies tested on four fundamental questions were given by Prof. McPhee. Pupils who can add five digits cannot add thirteen. Child becomes discouraged. In addition of fractions the child becomes discouraged. Success or failure of pupils may depend upon the types of questions put. The school lacks uniformity in this respect. Divergent examinations will avoid careless marking because they are based on scientific principles. It is to make examinations more scientific correct questions on examinations with composition and spelling.

In every problem there are two processes, principle of procedure and the principle of presentation. In testing the spelling ability of a child obsolete words are not to be selected. Methods of marking may determine the passing or failing of a pupil. Teachers have certain habitual numbers used in marking questions, as 5, 10, 12, 15, and merely use 5, 11, 13 or 17. The object of the address was to tell the teachers that not all is being done that is possible regarding fairness in marking. The present system of marking is not definite. Composition tests are not satisfactory because results are not so accurate as those obtained from Arithmetic or spelling. The measurement of education is not accurate. We have not reached definite goals. Prof. McPhee commended the value of depicting scenes in art is

KILLED WHILE SHOOTING DUCKS

Word reached the city Wednesday morning that Arthur, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Peterson, of Malmo, was accidentally killed while duck hunting near Kingman on Tuesday evening. Mr. Peterson was a teacher at Kingman. At time of going to press we are unable to get further particulars of the accident.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Alexandra school on Saturday afternoon of this week at 3 o'clock. The subject to be considered are "Commercial Industrial Life," and "Agriculture." Every body is cordially invited.

could be measured. According to the present system it is difficult for a teacher to gauge the progress which should be made at the end of a year or grade. A child's best competitor is himself. He advised competition among the different schools of a district. It is not fair to have the record of a subnormal constantly held up to those of higher ability and allow him to suffer the continual sting of defeat. Have a rivalry among those of equal ability. Our system of marking is a test of information and not of ability. Besides tests of ability we must have tests of information and knowledge. It becomes important to test whether a child is wise and able to accept the higher grades of education. Some children are poor readers owing to eye strain. Intelligence tests are the most perfect instruments yet devised for the type of ability found in the school. Intelligence tests do not comprise an amateur trick. A person must have psychology before using intelligence tests. Intelligence tests are the most efficient. Persons who use these tests must have a necessary training in mechanical ability. This work can best be done by teachers after obtaining the necessary training.

Miss George gave an address on musical and physical training which stated that in the past attention had been focused upon children showing marked ability in that line. Music may enrich other subjects being correlated with them. It develops aesthetic sense giving access to a world of beauty. Physical training tends to develop the body and strengthens the nervous system.

Miss T. F. MacLean gave a paper on silent reading. In silent reading two objectives, speed and comprehension, are necessary. It trains in concentration and is used almost exclusively in later life.

Mrs. Munn then read a paper on history. The object in the beginning of teaching of history is to increase a desire for further knowledge of the past. Many children have already a certain fund of knowledge from stories already read. A distinction should be made between history and legend. Teaching of history must have a moral effect upon the child as he admires the character portrayed. Local spirit must be replaced by a universal spirit. "Where the Buffalo Roamed" might be used for reference in grade 5.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Hoyle and Mr. Fuller attempted to solve the difficulties presented by the question drawer, after which the following resolutions were passed:

1. That the department of education be requested to raise the standard of Grade VII examinations.

2. That in the opinion of the convention the department of education should assume full charge and responsibility for the promotion of pupils from Grade VIII to XII inclusive.

3. That a vote of thanks be tendered the executive of the convention; that letters of appreciation be sent to Mr. Hoyle, Mr. Carpenter and Mr. McPhee.

That this convention express its approval of Book I, New Dominion readers. That a letter of thanks be sent to the Mayor and Chairman of the public school board for the use of the Alexandra school.

The following officers were appointed for 1924:

Hon. President—Mr. Fuller.

President—Mrs. Munn.

1st vice president—Mr. McGuire.

2nd vice president—Mrs. Baker.

Sec-Treas.—Miss Inglis.

Committee—The teachers of the Wetsaskiwin schools, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Dauncey, Mr. Hoyle, Miss James, Mr. Stoney, Miss Doucet.

WEDDINGS

POTTS—THOMAS

A very pretty and popular wedding took place at Grace Presbyterian church, Calgary, on Sunday last, when Elma, daughter of Mrs. C. L. Thomas, was united in marriage to Mr. A. Douglas Potts, recently of the staff of the Bank of Montreal, Wetsaskiwin. The ceremony was very quiet, only the immediate relatives being in attendance. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Johnston. Mr. and Mrs. Potts left at once for Salt Lake City, where they will reside. The host of friends of this popular young couple join in wishing them every success and prosperity in their journey through life.

PROHIBITION MEETING AT BITTERN LAKE

A representative crowd gathered in the Bittern Lake hall on Sunday night when the Rev. Mr. Irwin, of Wetsaskiwin, president of the Alberta Social Service Council, spoke on the forth coming referendum.

Mr. Baker was elected to the chair and a few well chosen remarks, in which he recorded his own conversion from a moderate to a bitter opponent of any form of liquor sale, he introduced the speaker.

Mr. Irwin spoke of the meetings that had been held throughout the Wetsaskiwin constituency as evidencing the fact that an overwhelming dry majority on November 5th. He claimed that the women of Wetsaskiwin would vote from seventy-five to eighty per cent dry, and referred to a large number of wives who were for taking the Moderation League because of the manifest bar clause in clause "D," and were stating that they would not vote at all. He quoted a number of wives who had said to him, "We hope it will go wet, but there's nothing in it it's a sure dry." He had the assurance that the great change in sentiment that was evidenced in Wetsaskiwin constituency was universal over the province, and appealed to every voter to cast their vote and pile up the majority so as to facilitate law enforcement.

A scathing arraignment of the Quebec system was made by the speaker. He claimed to have heard the statement by the moderation advocates on the day that the ballot was planned, that the Quebec system was their ideal, and he further claimed that they have doubts about the contentions. He said that it was a more vicious form of bar than anything previously experienced in Alberta, as it threw temptation in the way of the girls as well as the boys. It was a system of cafes in which men and women alike sat at tables for tea and coffee, sandwiches and cakes, cigarettes and beer according to taste, and a system in which one thing led to another.

At the close of the meeting an organization was set up to look after the polls in the eastern extremity of the constituency.

Mr. Irwin also addressed a meeting at Wang school on Sunday afternoon, which, owing to threatening operations was not largely attended. Mr. P. J. Johnson of Edmonton, addressed three meetings at points lying west of Mill.

The Catholic Girls of the Assumption Circle gave Mary and Margaret Todd a farewell surprise party a few evenings ago prior to their leaving the city.

Mrs. E. Groves left at The Times office this week a monster potato, measuring 18x10 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ pounds. It is well formed, with the exception of one end which is freakish, resembling the face of a Teddy Bear.

The W. M. S. of Knox church will hold their annual thanksgiving meeting in the church on Friday evening October 26, at eight o'clock. Mrs. Armstrong, a returned missionary, will address the meeting, and a special program of music will be put on. Tea will be served and everybody is cordially invited.

G. L. Redmond gave two radio concerts in the Methodist church last week, which were greatly enjoyed by those who attended. On Friday evening the Edmonton Journal station put on a special program for the benefit of Wetsaskiwin, including an address by Rev. J. W. Wilkin, several monologue numbers by Mr. E. Kent, and a couple of solos by W. J. Hendra, besides a large number of musical selections. At the conclusion of the concert a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Redmond for the trouble he had gone to in putting on the entertainment.

The public will be interested to know that there will be no danger of a coal shortage in this vicinity.

A new concern, The Wetsaskiwin Coal Mine Co., has commenced the installation of an up-to-date mining plant capable of taking care of the local demand and large enough to supply orders for export.

The officials of the company have made a thorough examination of the property and tested the coal. They now feel justified in expending a large amount of money to handle the coal efficiently and economically. Mr. M. Vitaly is a man with extensive experience in mining the coal. As associated with him is Mr. O. Archer, a business man with large interests in Edmonton. There are already ten men on the ground erecting buildings and unloading three car loads of material and equipment at Navarre side. The plant will be rushed to completion and a supply of coal will be available shortly. Announcement will be made in the advertising columns of this paper.

RESERVE INDIAN SHOOT HIMSELF

An accident, which might easily have terminated fatally, took place Tuesday evening on the reserve, when Johnny Crane shot himself through the fore part of the body just below the ribs. He was stooping to pick up a rabbit, which he had shot, when the trigger of the .22 he used caught in some way, discharging the gun, the bullet passing through the body. Dr. McColgan, the reserve physician, rushed to the scene, and it is expected that the victim will soon recover.

WETASKIWINTE PHONES SISTER IN WINNIPEG

On Thursday evening of last week J. P. Johnson called up his sister in Winnipeg on the long distance telephone and had a very pleasant conversation. Mr. Johnson told a Times reporter that he could hear quite distinctly, and that he easily recognized his sister's voice. Connection was quickly made, and the conversation was over in less than half an hour after putting in the call. Mr. Johnson is the first citizen to speak with Winnipeg.

TOWN TOPICS

Wednesday of next week is Halloween.

Mrs. E. Groves, north of the city, has a crab apple tree from which she picked this year a gallon of nice fruit.

Mrs. Somers and daughter spent the week end with relatives and friends in Edmonton.

Miss Nina Young, of Edmonton, spent the week-end a guest of her sister, Mrs. Irwin, at the Paragon.

The Women's Institute held a very enjoyable and successful dance in the Blue Lantern on Friday evening last.

Mrs. McColgan, who has been spending some time with friends at Prosser, returned home last week.

Mr. M. R. Wells, of Montreal, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. H. C. R. Walker.

A. C. L. Thomas had a very successful sale on Saturday. She, accompanied by the family, left after the sale for Salt Lake City, Utah, where they will make their home.

Messrs. Arthur Matnes and Gallagher of Calgary, were in the city on Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Foreman. They made the trip by motor.

Sam Murray left the first of the week for Lacombe, where is opening up a new general store. Frank Aboussey is assisting him to get started.

Wm. Ehlike and family moved the first of the week to Edmonton South on account of Mr. Ehlike having been transferred to the Ellerslie section of the railway.

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DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT. ALLOWED ON BUSINESS TAX

City Will Collect Three Hospital Accounts in Same Manner as Taxes. Three Pieces of Property Sold. Building Permit Granted. Action to be Taken Against Tractor Owners who Have Broken Sidewalks. Accident Reported on Account of Bad Sidewalk. Accounts Passed.

The regular meeting of the city council was held on Tuesday evening with all the members in attendance. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, Thos. Waterston addressed the council respecting the accounts of his late mother's property. The assessment notice was not received in time to appeal at the court of revision. The matter was referred to the finance committee to report at next meeting.

Mr. Smith informed council that Mrs. Smith had met with an accident on Main street on account of bad sidewalk, and if it was serious, it might mean an action for damages. After discussion the public works committee was instructed to inspect the sidewalks, and mail down loose boards.

It was moved by English and Chandler—that the city solicitor be instructed to take proceedings against the parties who have broken crossings in the city with steam tractors, to collect damages.

The request of R. F. Onkos to have auto and service tax cancelled was referred to finance committee.

Geo. L. Owen asked to have rebate on license as he had been absent from the city. Council decided that the request could not be complied with. H. J. Montgomery asked for a permit to have a building erected on Lansdowne St. for chopping mill purposes. Request was granted and the matter referred to the building inspector.

The Edmonton hospital reported a Wetsaskiwin patient was in that hospital, and asked for information. The matter was referred to the health committee.

The request of J. Carter for sewer connection at his residence on Roswell street, was granted on usual terms. The public property committee reported that the Cowan barn had been sold to Sam Baxter for \$300.00. The committee also recommended that the use of four lots west of the curling rink be granted to the Athletic Association for three years, for use as a skating rink. The report was adopted.

The finance committee reported on several matters referred to it. A discount of five per cent will be allowed on all business tax payments made prior to November 1. The report was adopted.

Bylaw 475, respecting the sale of property to Mary Genz for \$20.00, was read three times and finally passed.

Bylaw No. 477, respecting sale of property to Mrs. Blackstock for \$25.00 was read three times and finally passed.

Bylaw 478 respecting payment of mayor and aldermen of \$45.00 each for services for year 1923, was read three times and finally passed.

An inquiry of J. A. Knoch about the price of a couple of lots in the city was referred to the public property committee.

The following accounts were passed for payment: General, \$175.34; Electric Light, \$227.58; Waterworks, \$38.50; Supplementary \$46.37; Construction, \$41.30.

Ald. English offered to loan battery to city for use of auto until end of year, which was accepted.

Meeting adjourned.

BORN

LEINWEIBER—In Wetsaskiwin, on the 20th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Leinweiber, a daughter.

CAINE—In Wetsaskiwin, on the 19th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Caine, a son.

ELTRICHT—At Bittern Lake, on the 21st inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Gus. Eltricht, a daughter.

FEAD—In Wetsaskiwin, on the 23rd inst., to Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Fead, a son.

E. H. L. Thomas

Agent for

Advance Rumely

Sawyer-Massey

Waterloo Boy and

Goodison Threshers

See me at once for that new Thresher you need, or for any repairs required on the old outfit.

Flurey Ensilage Cutters to handle the Sunflower crop

E. H. L. Thomas

PHONE 21

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NOT EXACTLY A WILD GOOSE CHASE

"Jim Barclay? He lives about a mile off the pike, boys," said the station agent at Perryville, speaking to two youths who had just alighted from the early morning train. "You go up here to the four corners and there you'll come to the pike. Turn to the right and walk about two miles and you'll come to a road that leads to the left; Kimball's Lane, they call it; go down the lane until you come to the fourth house; that's where Jim Barclay lives. You ought to make it inside of an hour."

Bert and Dan Barclay, nephews of Mr. James Barclay, thanked the agent for directing them, and picking up their grips, started off down the country road at a brisk walk. They had been travelling all night, and were rather tired, but they were glad to stretch their legs after their long ride of more than three hundred miles. The facts of the case were that they had recently lost their father, and their mother having been dead for a number of years, the old home was broken up. Their sister had gone to live with an aunt in a nearby town and the boys had decided to accept a long-standing invitation from their uncle to come on and make him a visit. They hoped that there they could find work on his farm so that they could earn their way.

Reaching the four corners, the boys turned on to the turnpike and about half an hour later they came to a road which led off to the left, which same they took for granted was Kimball's Lane, although there was no signboard. They passed three houses in ten minutes and saw the fourth a short distance further on. Reaching this house they turned in at the gate and a moment later dropped their grips in front of the kitchen door. Repeated raps brought no response, and finding the door locked they turned their steps toward the barn. Reaching this latter building, the boys found no signs of life about. The big door was open, but although they called a number of times, there was no response.

"I guess Uncle Jim and Aunt Lucy are gone away," remarked Bert. "Well, I suppose they will be back before dark, Dan," he added, "so we might as well make ourselves to home until they do come. Hello. See those pigs rooting out there in the garden! They must have dug their way out of the pen. Let's chase them back in."

There were three of the pigs and they were very fellows. They had done considerable damage already, and when Bert and Dan chased them they hounded off across the farm at top speed. It took the boys more than an hour to corral the young porkers but they finally managed to get them back in their pen and then they took pains to make them secure, plugging up the hole where they had rustled their way out to freedom.

"I say, Dan, suppose we get busy on that onion patch," said Bert, as they stood looking over at the pigs. "Those onions are pretty weedy and we may just as well kill them weeding as sitting around wishing for Uncle Jim and Aunt Lucy to come. One thing is sure and that is that the time will go like quick."

"I'll go and get the grips then," replied Dan. "We can shift into our old clothes in the barn. As you say, time will pass quicker if we are at work. I only hope that Uncle Jim will want us to work for him right along."

Dan went after the grips and in a few minutes later the boys were out in the onion patch weeding away for all they were worth. As a matter of fact the time did pass very quickly with them that morning. The noon hour found the work of weeding well advanced, and the weeds cleared out most excellently. To tell the truth, they were decidedly hungry when one o'clock came, but they kept plugging away hoping to hear their uncle drive into the yard.

It was not until two o'clock that their work was interrupted. They had just finished weeding the fifth and tenth rows when a cherry voice caused them to hastily look up.

"Well, boys, that is good work," remarked a strong man who was leaning over the wall.

"Whose boys are you?"

"Why, doesn't Mr. Barclay live here?" exclaimed Bert, staring at the man.

"Jim Barclay?"

"Yes, sir."

"No, Jim lives about half a mile to the north of here, on Kimball's Lane."

"We—we're his nephews," said Bert blushing the dirt from his knees, Dan doing likewise. "We thought that this was Kimball's Lane. The agent down at the station told us that Mr. Barclay lived in the fourth house from the turnpike, so we turned in here. Not finding anybody at home we thought we would make ourselves un-

ful while waiting for Uncle Jim to come home."

"You have been working here quite a spell, boys," remarked the farmer, looking approvingly at their work. "I wouldn't mind hiring two boys of your stamp. That's the kind of work I like to see."

"We are hoping to get steady work over to Uncle Jim's," replied Bert. "He has quite a large farm, so we have come to see if he couldn't give us work."

"He did have one, boys, but last week he sold it," declared the farmer. "He is expecting to move to the city next week I understand."

"And we've come three hundred miles on a wild goose chase!" exclaimed Bert.

"Well, not exactly a wild goose chase, providing you are willing to work for me, boys," said the farmer. "Suppose you go over and stop with your uncle for a day or two and then come back here. Tell Jim that Dave Madison wants to hire you and will pay you fifteen dollars per month and board you. See what he says, boys."

"We will be glad enough to work for you, sir, seeing that Uncle Jim has sold his farm," replied Bert. "We will be back here tomorrow morning at sunrise."

"That will be first rate, boys," replied Mr. Madison. "After breakfast you can finish that job you've started, and if this is a fair sample of the work you do I shall want you right along."

Returning to the barn, the boys changed their clothes, once more and a few minutes later were off across the fields toward a house which Mr. Madison had pointed out to them. Arriving, they found a heavy welcome from their uncle and aunt. Both Uncle Jim and Aunt Lucy laughed heartily when the boys told them of the half day or more of hard weeding they had put in on the supposition that they were on their uncle's farm.

"So Dave Madison wants to have you go to work for him," exclaimed Mr. Barclay when they had finished. "Jim, you could not find a better man to work for in every sense of the word. If I had not sold my farm I should have been glad to hire you, but you will do fully as well if you work for Dave. As soon as he thinks you are worth more than fifteen dollars a month, he will increase your wages."

The following morning the boys reached the Madison farm just as the sun was peeping over the horizon. They found Mr. Madison out in the barn, and he greeted them warmly. "I guess you chased my pigs yesterday," he remarked, looking up from the cow he was milking.

"Yes, for about an hour, I guess, replied Bert. "We found them rooting up the garden, so we got after them and managed to drive them back into the pen."

"Evidently you are boys who believe in doing things which need to be done without being told to do them," said Mr. Madison. "I feel very sure that you and I will get along very nicely together."

And that was exactly how things turned out.

Who Is "The Wonderful Heroine"?

The amazing life story of "The Wonderful Heroine," in the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, is creating an intense interest in every part of Canada. "The Wonderful Heroine," is a young and lovely woman of tragic history whose picture in colors is being given free to subscribers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star. A subscription of two dollars is little enough to pay for a whole year's subscription to this greatest of all family and farm journals, and with a magnificent picture thrown in, the value is superlative.

RELIABILITY

is a proof of true worth. The reliability of Beecham's Pills as a safe, gentle and effective corrective and eliminant has been proven for 70 years. Digestive disorders often cause impaired health. Biliousness, headache, lost appetite, constipation, and ailments may be relieved by that reliable family medicine

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NORTHLAND IS BEING CLEARED OF ALL ITS FUR BEARING ANIMALS

The fad or fashion of wearing furs in summer is hastening the doom of many kinds of animals. How to awaken the devotees of this cruel and senseless craze for fur to the realities of the present day situation is a problem calling for the most serious consideration and concerted action by statesmen, economists, humanitarians and wildlife conservators. It required the combined efforts of the National Association of Audubon Societies and their allied sympathizers and supporters, and years of strenuous activity to educate our people in the value and importance of the living birds. The obliteration of entire species of fur-bearing animals is near. Nothing but a complete cessation of that cruel and hysterical habit of buying and wearing the coats of animal pelts will ever repair the ravages already committed. Here are some facts and figures furnished by the San Diego Sun that are little short of appalling:

The pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by the fur trade in 1919, 1920 and 1921, numbered 85,745,437. The winter auctions of 1921 added enough more to make the grand total of 166,000,000. Even this does not tell the whole and awful story of ruthless blood-letting that the fashion demanded, because the auction sales represented only a proportion of the animals destroyed.

The sea-otter, whose fur is the most beautiful known to the fur trade is very close to extinction. A few years ago it crowded its habitat. Today the few that remain are being given tardy and probably, ineffective protection. In three years only 76 of these animals save their pelts to the market. Trappers could secure no more.

Canada, Siberia, Australia and the United States are being swept clean of fur-bearing animals at the present time. The finer animals already are so near extermination that trappers and farmers are now taking and seeking the lesser animals that four years ago were considered valueless as fur-bearers. Thousands of squirrels are being slaughtered. Over 50,000,000 mole skins found their way to market from 1919 to 1921. Muskrat skins, once worthless, brought \$7.50 each in 1920. Some 750,000 stambs and 1,500,000 cranes gave up their lives and hides in the years mentioned. The peak of the killings was in 1919 but the present destruction is only 10 per cent below the highest point. If devotees of fashion do not relent, and that soon, fur-bearing animals the world over, will disappear entirely—Our Dumb Animals.

Canmore has recently been created a meteorological station by the Meteorological Office at Toronto, which is headquarters for this service throughout Canada, and is operated in connection with the department of marine and fisheries of the Canadian government. Other stations located in this portion of the west are Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Vegreville, Red Deer and Stettler—Canadian.

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Backache

Women are the greatest sufferers from weak, lame and aching backs owing to the continual stooping, bending and lifting so necessary to perform their household duties, and these backaches are caused, without a doubt, by some derangement of the kidneys, for if there were not such weakness there the back would be strong and well.

Dr. J. C. Kinney Pills will give perfect relief and comfort to all weak, backaching, suffering women, and make their household duties a pleasure instead of a burden.

Mrs. Jordan Prosser, Centerville, N.B., writes:—"I suffered everything from pains in my back and kidneys. I tried all kinds of medicines, but failed to find any cure. At last I decided to try Dr. J. C. Kinney Pills, and after taking four boxes I am completely relieved."

Price five a box at all dealers, or mailed direct receipt of notice by The T. Millard Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World



LIQUOR REFERENDUM



NOTICE TO VOTERS

Instructions to Voters as to Method of Marking the Preferential Ballot to be used in the Liquor Referendum in Alberta on Monday, November 5, 1923.

Issued Under the Authority of the Government of Alberta.

THE BALLOT

(a) Prohibition---

Meaning thereby, a continuance and development of the present Liquor Legislation; that is, meaning the Abolition of the Sale of all Liquors excepting for Strictly Medicinal, Sacramental, Manufacturing and Scientific Purposes.

(b) Licensed Sale of Beer---

Meaning thereby, the Sale of Beer in Licensed Hotels and other Premises, as provided in the proposed Temperance Act.

(c) Government Sale of Beer---

Meaning thereby, the Sale of Beer by or through Government Vendors for consumption in Private Residences under Government Control and Regulation—other Liquors to be sold through Doctor's Prescription for Medicinal Purposes.

(d) Government Sale of All Liquors---

Meaning thereby, the Sale of all Liquors by or through Government Vendors. Beer to be consumed on Licensed Premises and in Private Residences. Wines and Spirits to be purchased in limited quantities under permit issued by the Government, under Government Control and Regulation.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

The Voter MUST NOT use the X mark. He should mark the figure 1 opposite the question he wishes to become law. He should then mark the figure 2 opposite the question he would select as second choice, the figure 3 opposite his third choice, the figure 4 opposite his fourth choice. He must make no other mark on the ballot. The voter may "plump" for one question alone, using the figure 1, without spoiling his ballot, or he may vote for only two or only three choices.

Voters are urged, however, to vote the full extent of their four choices. There is always the possibility that the question of his first choice will not carry. In that case he should have a second choice and a third choice and a fourth choice. Only by marking the full number of choices does the voter obtain the full benefit of the preferential ballot, and the government obtain a complete expression of the opinion of the people.

Use The Times Classified Columns

Advertising

Yes!
This is our advertising.
Now, don't stop reading, and say
"It is just advertising!"—
And let it go at that;
Pause and think what
Advertising means to you.
Advertising!
"Selling!"
"PROSPERITY"!!
This is what you toil and scheme for.
We are the medium through which
The great advertising messages are sent out—
N., S., E., W.
And is it not your task to see that it is sent out
In a manner reflecting your skill?
Well! This is where we can be of some
Service to you.
We will help you increase your sales
By giving you the best medium
In which to advertise your goods.
This is our task, to help you all we can,
So that the reward of high achievement
Comes to both of us.

The Wetaskiwin Times
Phone 27

The Logical Advertising Medium for This District

Wetaskiwin Times

Published every Thursday at the Times, Block, McDonald Street, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

Subscription, \$2.50 per year; \$2.00 per year if paid in advance. U.S. postage, 50 cents extra. Advertising rates on application.

V. C. FRENCH
Editor Proprietor

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1923

WETASKIWIN

"The Canadian Cavalry will prepare to attack."—Army Orders.

The hooves of the horses are falling like rain,
The tired heads are nodding like tall waving grain.

This way is eternally weary to me—
Wetaskiwin's ever so far o'er the sea!

The dawn of sunrise, the mirage at dawn—
The icy peaks fade as the morning draws on.

The snowy peaks fade as the sunlight breaks free
At Wetaskiwin, ever so far o'er the sea!

A click on the pave of murmuring feet,
A halt in the square and a word in the street.

A word in the street—how it comes back to me!
Wetaskiwin, ever so far o'er the sea!

A kiss from Lucille and a smile from Lucille,
Yvonne and Yvette, too, are all very well.

But its Babes and her baby that I want to see—
Wetaskiwin's further and further from me!

The trumpet is calling from converse to war,
The ache of the saddle, the journey how far!

The journey how far, and what and will it be?
Wetaskiwin's ever so far o'er the sea!

The journey's ending, the guns flash and roar—
Blind trench and smashed wiring so—well known before;

Long known, but not dear like the white Hills of Peace,
Wetaskiwin, ever so far o'er the sea!

—Touchstone, in the Montreal Gazette.

The Western Wheat Field

It is refreshing in these days of agricultural depression to read reports of the wheat crops in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Alberta, from the Wetaskiwin district, comes a report of a crop of seventy-six bushels to the acre, over a small acreage. Even upon a small acreage such a crop seems marvelous; but Alberta tells even bigger stories. We have one man putting in 1,800 acres in wheat, and the crop is running forty-five bushels to the acre; and from all over the country come reports of crops varying from fifty-eight to seventy-one bushels to the acre. One of the experimental farms, however, tops all the rest with 106 bushels of wheat from one acre, and over 200 bushels of oats to an acre. There is no claim that such yields prevail throughout, but the claim is freely made that the wheat crop will be a record, and the crop is so very heavy that railways and elevators alike will be taxed to the utmost to handle it. It is true, the price is low, but even the low price cannot wholly destroy the optimism which springs from such a phenomenal harvest.—Guardian.

The Liquor Referendum

There are especial reasons, in the character of the ballot which has been adopted for the referendum of November 5, why one should hesitate to cast his vote in favor of altering the prevailing system. As the campaign has progressed, the fight has come to be exclusively between clause "A" the carrying on of which means the continuation and development of the present legislation, and clause "D", no voice has been raised publicly in favor of either "B" or "C". But no one can say what will be the result if "D" carries.

Contradictory interpretations have been placed upon it. Appeals have been made to the government to say exactly what legislation it would introduce if this clause should carry. But it has not done so, and it has been informed from certain quarters that it has no right to say what the clause means, as it had nothing to do with the drawing of it up. The cabinet having evaded its responsibility completely when the arrangements were being made for the vote, it is not

surprising therefore that it should not have asked the question for interpretation. Through its failure to discharge its clear duty last spring it has made it very difficult for the electors to express an intelligent opinion regarding this clause, and, if it carries, the province will have been put to the huge expense of a referendum and nobody will be able to say with any degree of exactness what its verdict means.

One of the committee of four which drafted the ballot is the editor of the Calgary Alberta. In a recent editorial that newspaper had this to say: "Many persons have asked in vain for the full meaning of clause 'D' and there has been no answer because nobody knows what it means. The government and legislators will have to interpret the meaning at the coming session of the legislature and they will have to be guided by the response of the people."

Thus we are told by one of the men who prepared the ballot that the electors will be voting in complete ignorance as to what the adoption of clause "D" signifies and that it will be open to the legislature to make any guess that it likes as to what legislation the people want if they approve of that clause. It is a situation, the like of which has never before been seen in the history of free institutions.

Under these circumstances, the only safe thing to do is to give clause "A" the preference. Even those who are thoroughly dissatisfied with the present act, and who believe it has been given a fair trial, should hesitate to vote for its abandonment and the taking of such a leap in the dark as the registering of a majority for clause "D" would mean. It is better to allow things to remain as they are, for the time being at least, and to authorize the use of the present system without knowing what is to take its place. It is not by such a reckless procedure that an improvement in the liquor law of the province will be brought about.—Edmonton Journal.

The Postmaster And the Public

Did you ever give a moment's thought to the hours of duty that are put in daily by the staff of your local post office, and the hundreds of things that have to be thought of and attended to, correctly and quickly, to give you the good service which you expect?

There are so many ways in which you can assist the post office to give you that service, and they are all so small and easy that everybody can do them without the slightest inconvenience to themselves. Here are some of the ways to remove the wrinkles from the post office staff's forehead:

If there is a vacant post office box to be had in the post office—rent it. The cost is but a few cents a day. If your time is worth anything at all, you will save money by not having to wait at the wicket for your mails.

Put your box number on every letter you write, with the name of the post office from which you receive your mail. There are lots of Smiths, Browns and Jones everywhere, and it is very annoying when someone else opens your letters.

If your children call for the mail, let one of them do it. It is not necessary to have the whole family call one after the other, and then when a lot of children get collected together they naturally make a lot of noise, which tends to interrupt the post office staff when they are busy sorting the mails which calls for the closest concentration of mind and careful work. To help the staff to give quick service in the sorting of mails, see to it that your children are not causing a lot of disturbance in the lobby of the office, thus interrupting the staff.

Don't ask them not to hand your mail to anyone but yourself. Post office employees have but human feelings. Rent a box and keep the combination or key to yourself.

Never send a parcel without insuring it. Three cents will insure it up to five dollars, and it is a mighty poor parcel that it is not worth three cents.

Put your name and address on the upper left hand corner of every letter you write, and the stamp in the upper right hand corner.

Don't put money in a letter—buy a money order or a postal note, then if it gets lost the post office will gladly issue a duplicate, and some hard working postal employee will not be suspected of stealing it. If you must put cash in a letter, don't.

Don't put inland revenue stamps on your letters, they are not postage stamps, and will not carry the letter to its destination.

Put your parcels carefully, address them with ink, using good thick wrapping paper and twine.

Buy your postage stamps at your local post office. The postmaster's pay depends upon the sale of stamps, and the more stamps you buy of him

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Good home-made bread is the finest food on earth—the one food that everybody eats—that everybody likes—and that agrees with everybody.



the better service he can afford to give you.

Don't grumble at the regulations. They were made for your benefit and protection as well as the staff's. Your local postmaster did not make them; he is just doing his duty in carrying them out strictly. Try to help him and the staff do it right, and make things pleasant for everyone.

If you forget to do your post office business between eight in the morning and seven at night, don't worry the post office staff to see if they will hand you your mail or write a money order or register a letter, etc. They have long hours and are certainly entitled to have a little time off and the best tempered people in the world are liable to get snappy sometimes. They would not be human beings if they didn't.

Don't be disappointed if you do not receive or get all the mail you expect, when you allow the members of other families to call for your mail. The postmaster is not responsible for it after it leaves the office. It has been proven time and again that valuable mail has been lost in the manner. To be sure of getting all your mail at all times, call for it yourself.

If you are sending away for anything, give the mails time to get your letter there and the answer back.—Submitted by the Postal Department for publication.

Editorial Notes

Some of our citizens have been using the Excise Stamp for postage. This is a mistake and compels the party to whom the letter is addressed to pay double postage before the mail is delivered. The sender not only loses the two cents but the receiver must pay four cents for every Excise stamp so used.

Every dollar spent in the towns and villages of Alberta is giving added value to farm holdings throughout the province, whereas every dollar sent hundreds of miles away is giving added dividends to those who never think of the farmer's welfare.

NOT A GOLD MINE

Another weekly paper has discontinued. The Atwood Bee decided to stop publication at the beginning of this month, and has sold its mailing list to the Listowel Banner. The Bee was established in 1890 and has served the interests of Atwood and vicinity well, and has made many warm friends who will be sorry to learn that it will make its regular weekly visits no more. The excessive cost of publishing a weekly newspaper is a problem to many publishers.—Acton Free Press.

QUITE A POSER

The following interesting and ingenious inscription is alleged to have been found some years ago in Devon, England, inscribed on a curiously shaped stone of black basalt. It naturally aroused quite a bit of interest amongst antiquarians:

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GASOLINE FROM NATURAL GASES

Washington, Oct. 23—Gasoline, more gasoline—and still more! Gas from the oil fields. Gas from shale. And gas from just plain, natural gas!

Do you wonder there's a surplus of this auto fuel here, and that the price can be lowered so much? Of course, most gasoline comes direct from the oil fields. And the shale deposits out west are being held for the time when the oil fields give out. But did you know that for the last score of years gasoline has been derived from the natural gas drawn out of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other gas fields.

Facts and figures revealed by the United States geological survey here show the gasoline production of the country has been increased lately at the rate of a billion gallons a year, by this means alone. Which makes the natural gas field quite an important factor in the supply of the automobile fuel.

It was not until comparatively recently that gasoline has been extracted in sufficient quantities from natural gas, although the first gasoline of this kind was produced in 1904. The big jump in the production of this gasoline came with the invention of what is called the absorption, or sucking, process.

Before this new method was used, gasoline was obtained from natural gas by the compression, or squeezing process. If the natural gas had less than one gallon of gasoline to its 1000 cubic feet it could be treated successfully by the older process. Now, by absorption, the amount of gasoline in the natural gas may be down even to a pint in every 1000 feet and the extraction would be profitable.

G. N. Saybolt, of Hastings, N. Va., is the man who perfected this absorption process. An oil, which has the faculty of absorbing gasoline from natural gas, is sprayed downward through a tall pipe or tower while the natural gas is forced up. The natural gas coming out at the top is practically without gasoline, while the oil at the bottom has absorbed it. Then by a simple process of distillation, the gasoline is derived from the oil, and the oil goes through the same operation again.

A good sized plant, say survey of fields, can treat 50,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas this way, and obtain at least 5,000 gallons of gasoline a day.

And when the natural gas, bereft of the gasoline, is used by the householder, it is maintained, it gives just as good light and just as good heat as it would with the gasoline in it. In fact absorption of the gasoline makes the cooking gas so much cheaper, because it was the gasoline that destroyed the rubber in the pipe lines, caused gas leakages, and raised the operating costs.

The benefit is two fold; cheaper gasoline and cheaper cooking gas.

For the first time since July 15 officials of the provincial government labor bureau have caught up with orders for farm hands. When the office closed Friday night only 11 farm jobs were still unfilled, 50 men having been placed during the day.

Dr. Banting, the discover of insulin, has made another and even more important find, according to a statement made before a meeting of medical men at Hamilton a few days ago. No public announcement is as yet available.

She Could Not Sleep She Was So Nervous

Sleeplessness is caused by your system becoming deranged, and to those whose rest is broken by frightful dreams, nightmares, shaking, and smothering sensations; to those who wake up in the morning, feeling as tired as when they went to bed we can offer the old peaceful, untroubled, refreshing sleep back again if they will only use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

These Pills bring the much-needed night's rest back by improving the tone of the nerves and strengthening the heart, and thereby making the whole system work in harmony.

Mrs. W. J. Bryce, Port Arthur, Ont., writes:—"I was so nervous I could not sleep at night. I was troubled with faint and dizzy spells, nervous headaches, would start up in my sleep and scream and jump up, and the least little noise would put my nerves on edge. I went to see my doctor and tried his medicine, but it didn't seem to do me any good. At last I went to the drug store and got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and when I found they were doing me good I continued their use. I have taken four boxes, and can now lie down and sleep without any trouble, and have none of those dizzy and nervous spells. I have certainly found your remedy to be a wonderful one."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are sold at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The V. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

The NEW Columbia!



\$125 Console

Three spring A.C. motor with No. 6 Reproducer. Finished in Brown Mahogany, shelves for records. A new divided top and a disappearing drop panel in front of the tone chamber.

—a masterpiece of phonograph construction

Just as Columbia led the way with New Process Records, Columbia again leads the way with a phonograph of exceptional merit, embodying numerous new advances in the art of phonograph construction—advances that are confined exclusively to the New Columbia.

This master phonograph has a perfect tone, durable motor and handsome cabinet. It is all a phonograph should be.

New Columbia Phonographs priced from \$62.50 to \$275.

Columbia

A54

ALBERTA MUSIC CO., COLUMBIA DEALERS

ADVERTISE IN THE PAPER WITH A CIRCULATION!

EVERY SORT OF

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We Print---

Posters

Dodgers

Envelopes

Letterheads

Visiting Cards

Shipping Tags

And Anything at all.

The

Wetaskiwin Times

ANNOUNCING

Our Fall Opening Sale

Which starts Friday, October 26, and will continue for two weeks

A SUCCESSION OF DISPLAYING MERCHANDISE AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH THE DISTRICT. THINK WHAT IT MEANS FOR THE DISTRICT AND THE WETASKIWIN PUBLIC TO BE GETTING

A LOW PRICED DEMONSTRATION SALE

AT THE REQUIRED TIME — NOW IS WHEN YOU NEED YOUR GENERAL SUPPLY OF CLOTHES.

SALE COMMENCES FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26

CONTINUES FOR TWO WEEKS.

B R O D Y ' S

SALE COMMENCES FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26

CONTINUES FOR TWO WEEKS.

Alberta Co-Operative Wheat Producers, Limited

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Clause twenty-eight of the Agreement between the Grower and this Association, that Monday, the 29th day of October, A.D. 1923, is the date which has been fixed at which Alberta Co-Operative Wheat Producers, Limited, will commence operations.

Dated at Calgary, this 19th day of October, A.D. 1923.

Alberta Co-Operative Wheat Producers, Limited
per STEPHEN LUNN,
32-1tn. Acting Secretary

COMMUNICATION

(We do not necessarily endorse the sentiments advanced by this or any other correspondent under this heading.—Ed.)

Editor, Wetaskiwin Times:

Dear Sir—It would be too bad if a campaign such as we are now engaged in developed no amusement to break the monotony of our lives. The jokes increase as time goes on and we have the preacher-and-bootlegger cartoon and the protestations of the Moderationists and hotel keepers "we didn't do it." Then there is the protest of Mr. Hodson against people who use personalities after the flaying that he administered to your humble servant some weeks ago in which he exhausted a good-sized vocabulary, and last but not least the entry of the said humble servant into these columns after he avowed not to do so. I come back however, not because I am a prohibitionist, but because I am

supposed to be a theologian. Readers not interested in theology will do well to read no further.

Mr. Hodson is the employed secretary of the Wetaskiwin branch of the Moderation League, provided with the use of a Chevrolet car and extra funds to pay for meals and cigars and make himself generally a good fellow with prospective voters for Moderation. I am a graduate in theology from one of the leading Canadian colleges, and having shown fruits of certain religious experiences have received a commission to spend my time in the service of humanity as Divine Love may prompt, minus the car and the extras.

Now sir, Mr. Hodson in his campaign is attacking, not prohibition, but religion. He is telling the people that the only way to real righteousness is by way of Moderation. The doctrine that "if meat cause my brother to offend I will eat no meat" is a periculous doctrine, that preachers are in league with the bootleggers that they have not been made here because of prohibition, and that since they have departed from the Christ who was a Moderationist they are guilty of blasphemy. These are strong statements, Mr. Editor, and as I have said as much about prohibition as anybody I suppose I can qualify to come under this condemnation. In Mr. Hodson's scheme, or is he bluffing? Surely the man who feels warranted in giving expression to such utterances believes that he is working for human good. Jesus is the great ideal of his life, and he is leading the people Heavenward as he follows his Lord along the primrose path of Moderation, and in departing from that path I am leading the people to hell via Prohibition. If that be in Mr. Hodson's heart, and I am so misled, I am willing to play the game, and my suggestion to Mr. Hodson is that commencing next Sunday morning he occupy the pulpit in my church, and continue to do so as long as he can demonstrate that he has gifts and graces for the work. And should he do so, Mr. Editor, I will extend to him a courtesy that he has never extended to me, I will sit under his ministrations so long as I remain in the community.

When Mr. Hodson replies to this letter, and he seems to think that everything should be replied to, will he enlighten me as to where that famous Chrysostom passage may be found. In college I was told a lot about Chrysostom and I know he was a voluminous writer and that most of his work exists only in the Latin and I have grave doubts about Mr. Hodson's translation of the passage and if it is there I would like to verify it, but I cannot find it. Some good friends of Henry Van Dyke have enquired of me as to the statement that Mr. Hodson credits to him, and here again I have had to plead ignorance. Mr. Hodson will render a service to some anxious hearts if he will locate this passage also.

Now sir, I have already abused my privileges, but with your permission I would like to add that it is the spirit of Jesus that is behind the whole prohibition movement. His love ever driven Mr. Hodson to spend years among the down and outs, trying to find a solution for the liquor problem? Whenever love touches the hearts of men, they renounce the devil and all his works, become total abstainers and work for prohibition. All the great religious leaders and churches are practically committed to prohibition. At the Lambeth conference, the 252 bishops of the Church of England assembled there commend the action of the United States and most of the

provinces of Canada to the earnest and sympathetic attention of the church throughout the world. The social service council of the Church of England in Canada, speaking for that church says, "While provincial prohibition is good, Dominion prohibition is infinitely better. . . . In a word the Church of England is solid for prohibition." The Presbyterian church in Canada by resolution of the general assembly is committed to it, as is also the Baptist council and the Congregational council. The Methodist church was made that way and never had any other policy. One wonders to find one who understands Jesus and follows Him as Mr. Hodson claims to, opposed to it.

Yours sincerely,
William H. Irwin.

Bitburg Lake, Alberta.

Editor, Wetaskiwin Times:

Dear Sir—I have been interested in the correspondence going on in your paper on the liquor question. I have just been reading a letter by Mr. Hodson written in answer to one of a Mrs. Stevens. He says Mrs. Stevens should not let her own limited experience warp her judgment and set herself up as an authority. I have no doubt that as a member of a family who kept a stopping place in the old days, Mrs. Stevens would see enough in one year to condemn for ever the liquor traffic. I remember some fourteen years ago I stopped over night at this stopping house. The tenant of the room next to mine was little better than a raving lunatic and made the whole night hideous in his agony of delirium tremens. Mr. Hodson, I suppose, would say, just an exceptional case. I believe his heart, Mr. Hodson knows that there were in Alberta in those days, hundreds of such cases, and it is a return to those conditions that he is now so enthusiastically advocating for government control (or uncontrol), will surely bring it. I might say that until the last 15 years or so I was what you would call a moderationist, but as the result of witnessing, times without number, the awful misery and degradation of the liquor traffic I came to the conclusion that the only way to help the thousands of poor wretches

who are unable to help themselves (victims of the liquor traffic) was to abolish it entirely. Mr. Hodson, unless he is willfully blind, must know of the abject misery liquor has caused to countless women and children in this young province of Alberta.

I know the great argument put up by those in favor of the liquor traffic (freedom). Why should not I if I want it, have my drink. The callous selfishness of this argument, because I want my drink, I am willing to condemn hundreds of others, children included, to an existence to which death would be preferable. One closing remark—Whilst on leave in London in 1918 I was waiting for a tram outside a building from which came shrieks and yells as if it were an asylum of lunatics. Just then the door opened and I noticed it was a saloon crowded mostly with women, most of them in a drunken frenzy, their children waiting in the dark outside. I thought there then, that it is a sample of British freedom, I hope we shall never know such freedom in Alberta. But as well as I can make out from the

tone of Mr. Hodson's letter, this is the freedom he wants.

Yours truly,
Garfield Baker.

LIQUOR AND LONGEVITY

Editor, Wetaskiwin Times:
Dear Sir—To those of us who have taken a more than average interest in the liquor question, there is no doubt that many of the statements issued from the prohibition advocates have been deliberately selected to mislead. This cannot be said of the figures quoted by them which are based on actuarial estimates used by the insurance companies as these have enjoyed general acceptance. It is therefore, surprising to learn, that there is no sound basis for the estimates upon which these figures stand with regard to alcoholic drinks on the expectation of life.

The report upon "The Connection of Disease with Habits of Intemperance" contributed by 157 British medical men in Great Britain, as well as Herod's study of 565 female hebraics, Stock's and later experiments on guinea pigs (Continued on Page 5)

A MEETING ON THE

LIQUOR QUESTION

WILL BE HELD AT THE

Angus Theatre

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30
1923

At 8:30 o'clock sharp

ADDRESSES WILL BE GIVEN BY

Mrs. Thyrza Bishop

CHAIRMAN, EDMONTON SCHOOL BOARD

Maj.-Gen. The Hon. W. A. Griesbach,
C.B., D.S.O.

AND

Professor W. H. Alexander
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

POULTRY DAY

FRIDAY, NOV. 9th

Prices next issue

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

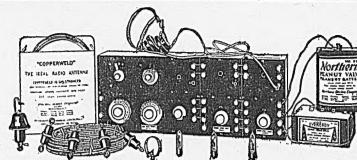
Our elevators will be prepared to handle "Pool Wheat" as well as "Graded Storage" and Straight Cash wheat. Phone the buyers any time you want to arrange for "Special Bins," at Wetaskiwin, Gwynne, Hobbema, and Ponoka.

Wetaskiwin Produce Co.

Phone 69

Wetaskiwin

Northern Electric Radio Set



Let the City Artists entertain you at home by Radio. The initial cost of a receiving set is small and the upkeep light.

Every Broadcasting Station on this continent is within your reach with this splendid outfit
Supplied complete with all equipment

Price \$125.00

Demonstrations Daily 12:30 to 1 and 3:30 to 4:30
Saturday night 8 to 10

ROULSTONE BROS.

Classified Ads.

For Sale

FOR SALE—Thrashing outfit, complete, 16-30 Rumely and 28x44 Rumely separator and four independent gang plows, with breaker attachment, also 24 inch Cockshutt Brush Breaker and 5-foot brush cutter. All in first class running order, and used daily. For particulars and terms apply to L. Risko, R.I., Wetaskiwin.

LAND FOR SALE—301 acres good black loam, high and dry, no stones, 180 acres in cultivation, nearly all new land, splendid new 8 room house, all maple floors, cellar, kitchen attached, new bank barn, 28x40, good water and pump house, garage and seven granaries; good pasture beside lake of fresh water, half mile from school, 5 miles from Millot and nine miles from Wetaskiwin; price very low, with terms to suit purchaser. Also for sale half section ten miles west of Millot on Pigeon Lake road, 10 acres broken, about 50 acres cleared, and good well of spring water, all fenced with three wires; half mile from school, and for immediate sale. Owner desires to sell at once as he wishes to take a trip around the world. For particulars apply L. Risko, R.I., Millot, Alta. 31-31

FOR SALE—490 Chevrolet car, in good condition, cheap for cash. Apply to Phone 234, Wetaskiwin. 30-31n

WILLOWNOOK FARM—For sale, 230 acres, 5 miles north Wetaskiwin, fine location for dairy farm, about 40 acres in crop, crop goes with farm. Immediate possession; part cash, terms on balance. I have also 2 city lots on Courthouse Ave, next R. Hawkins' residence cheap for cash, and will trade for cattle or hogs, fine residence location. B. E. Boyd, Wetaskiwin. 23-41n

For Rent

FOR RENT—Fully modern house on Lorne St. W., hardwood floors, hot water heating, barn and henhouse on lots, good location. For particulars apply to C. D. Smith & Co., or phone R1405. 32-1fn

Wanted

WANTED—British harvesters, desiring winter jobs, on farms in northern Alberta, please apply to T. P. Fafrey, representing S.B.B., Wetaskiwin. 32-21

WANTED—A Social Buccaneer—apply ticket office of Angus Theatre next week. 32-21n

Lost

LOST—From Wetaskiwin about Sept. 2, Bay gelding, 4 yrs, with roach end mane; also Sorrel mare, 5 yrs, each weighing about 950. Suitable reward. E. Morner, Phone 292, Wetaskiwin. 26-1fn



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 2nd day of November, 1923, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for a period not exceeding four years, 3 times per week on the route Millot Rural Route No. 2 via Patience, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of the proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Millot and Patience, and at the office of the District Superintendent of Postal Service, District Superintendent's Office, Calgary, 12th October, 1923.

D. A. BRUCE,
District Superintendent
of Postal Service
31-31n

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U.S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 19 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil). The inventor, J. C. Johnson, 679 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month. 28-101n

Estray

ESTRAY—Come onto the premises of Ed. Bye, Sec. 24-44-23-41, about October, 1921, one red and white mule steer, short tail, right ear cut square off, white on belly, white star on forehead, J. D. Cowan, brand reader, Wetaskiwin. 30-31

Auctioneer

AUCTION—For satisfaction and service, get Mitchell the Auctioneer, Member A.A.A. Auction sales conducted anywhere. Phone 15, Millot.

Notice to Creditors of First Meeting Where Assignment is Made

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

In the Estate of George Bush, Authorized Assignor.

Notice is hereby given that George Bush, Farmer, of Duhamel, Alberta, did on the 18th day of October, 1923, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that R. P. Wallace, Esquire, Official Receiver, Edmonton, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors at their first meeting shall elect a Trustee to administer the estate of the debtor.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the Official Receiver, Court House, in the City of Edmonton, on the 2nd day of November, 1923, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held. Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that if you have any claim for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me within thirty days from the date of this notice, for from and after the expiration of the time fixed by sub-section 8 of section 97 of the said Act, I shall distribute the proceeds of the debtor's estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I have then notice.

Dated at Wetaskiwin, this 19th day of October, 1923.

CHAS. D. ENMAN,
32-1fn Custodian

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

OF FURNITURE, ETC.

The undersigned Auctioneer has received instructions to sell by Public Auction at
**OWEN'S CORNER, WETASKIWIN,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1923**

At 1:30 sharp, the following:
Quarter cut turned Oak Dining suite, consisting of Buffet with bevel mirror, good extension table and 6 leather seated chairs.

Front room suite consisting of upholstered settee, arm and rocking chairs, in fumed quarter cut oak, centre table, side chair cut oak Library table, office chair, L. C. Smith Typewriter, Bookcase and some books, if vols. "New Americanized Encyclopedia", solid turned oak combination writing desk and bookcase.

Fumed hall mirror with bevel glass, Bronze bed with Banner coil spring and Ostermattress, solid quarter cut oak "Princess" dresser with oval mirror and bedroom chair to match, White enameled bed with all metal spring and good mattress, Simmons' youth's bed, Children's kiddy cot, 2 Wilton carpets, 6x9 and 10x12, Congoleum Rug, good as new, 9x9, Linoleum, 4-hole "Good Cheer" kitchen range with hot water connections, Kitchen table and chair, also all kitchen utensils too numerous to mention.

"Imperial A" sewing machine, Jardinier stands, Washing machine, and Wringer, Lamp and lampstand, Children's sleighs, carriage, some carpenter tools together with other miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.

TERMS - CASH

Mrs. L. F. Gassner, Geo. L. Owen,
Owner 31-21n Auctioneer

COMMUNICATIONS

(Continued from Page 4)
and Arne Fisher's figures have pointed to a possibility of wrong conclusions on the part of actuaries. Dr. Raymond Pearl, of John Hopkins University, the leading biometrist in the world, seems to be the only investigator who has reduced the investigation to a scientific examination of his extensive and recent studies of the

question. Dr. Pearl set out to test the belief held by scientists that poison continually administered would produce a variation in type towards degeneration. He selected alcohol as a suitable toxic agent for his experiments on chickens, maintained at the Maine experimental station. Treating with alcohol males and females and mating them with untreated birds both ways and in combination. The result was surprising, for instead of a decrepit progeny, there were no more malformations as a result of the treatments than where there were no treatments, the chicks weighed more at the time of hatching. The offspring of the treated birds continued to maintain a superiority in weight, size, appearance general characteristics and developed a hardiness superior to, and a death rate lower at all periods than that of untreated birds, under exactly similar conditions. More surprising still, is perhaps, that the higher the rate of alcoholization the more superior the progeny were. Where both the parents were treated, a greater degree of superiority developed.

This surprising result naturally led the scientist to consider its bearing on human life.

To a selected number of insurance companies, Dr. Pearl addressed the question: "What is the scientific or economic reason for regarding the drinker of intoxicants as a poor risk?" In almost every case the reply was a vague generalization to the effect that "Alcohol is medically recognized as a contributory factor in mortality," or a reference to the dicta of certain investigation commissions, the most important of which, from the insurance point of view, being the memoir of E. B. Phelps, in 1911, who was assisted by a medical "jury" of insurance experts, when estimates were made that 11.2 per cent of all deaths are caused or accelerated by alcohol.

Dr. Pearl says in regard to this: "Physicians' estimates of the percentage of deaths from any particular cause or from all causes to alcohol, are simply a rough estimate of medical ignorance, in any scientific sense, of the effects of alcohol on the living organism."

In examining the average estimates of the medical jury, he finds that more than two thirds of all deaths from cirrhosis of the liver are charged up to strong drink. But when he turns to the records of the result of autopsies upon 250 confirmed drinkers who had died from the effects of alcoholism, there were only two and one half per cent shows any sign of cirrhosis.

Dr. Pearl's further investigations induced him to select, after review of 100,000 family histories, 2,047 units, selected because they satisfied every critical requirement for data suitable to a really scientific study of the problem. In these cases the drinking habits were definitely known, and the persons represented a homogeneous group typical of the better class working-man's family. Each record being complete from the age of twenty.

The following results were shown:
Number alive at 20 35 30 45
Moderate drinkers 1000 889 947 774
Heavy drinkers 1000 884 947 652
Total abstainers 1000 967 915 742

At the age of 55 the abstainers have an average of four survivors over the moderates; but in ten years the moderates again take the lead and maintain it to the end, while only eight heavy drinkers reach the age or 85, the same number of moderates reach 100 and seven abstainers reach that ripe old age.

Among the women, moderate drinking appears to prolong the life to a greater extent than that of men; but the more quickly succumb to excessive use of strong liquors than do men. So women who were heavy drinkers passed the age of 80 while 97 men in the that class reached that age.

So it appears that even the figures generally regarded as unassailable now being issued by the prohibitionists are amenable to challenge, and there is occasion for alarm, but rather grounds for congratulation, that there is every indication that the saner portion of the electorate is going to reverse, to a degree, their previous decision at the polls.

Yours sincerely,
J. H. Hodson.

Mr. Hodson and His Patron Saint Editor, Wetaskiwin Times:
Dear Sir:—With outstretched hands and uplifted eyes Mr. Hodson is appealing to the saints. From this close fellowship with these spiritual giants he learned their secrets which this modern prophet is giving to the world. He is quoting, or giving a single quotation, from St. Chrysostom. I am sure that he can arrange the passage in his devotional reading of the "Lives of the Saints" while seeking inspiration for his righteous fight to establish the booze in the home. He told two of my friends that to say that he wanted the booze in the home, was to want that which—a man gets

THE LAWSON STORE

Women and Misses Should First Come and See These

\$30.00

Fur Trimmed Velour Coats

If you would take advantage of the pleasure, you would find yourselves \$10.00 to \$15.00 to the good.

All wool Velour, some featuring low waisted belts, slip belts, or all around belts. All have large Beaverine collars and cuffs. Fully lined.

\$30.00

Ladies' Tweed Coats

Mannish cut, raglan sleeves, double self cuffs, belted, semi lined, two large pockets. An exceptionally good coat in all sizes at

\$12.00



ALL WOOL DRESS FLANNELS

Comes in shades of Rose, Paddy, Dark Brown, Orange, Sax, Navy. 58 inches wide.

\$2.25

LADIES' FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR

Heavy Quality, with long sleeves, in natural color. All sizes at \$1.25.

Ladies' Drawers to match at \$1.25.

Ladies' heavy natural fleece lined Combinations, long sleeves, at \$2.35 suit.

LADIES' HOSE

Ladies' black Cashmere, Cashmerette, and Lisle Hose. Travellers' samples. Special at

50c Pair

FLANNELS

"Doctor" quality, all wool flannel, for underwear, etc.

—Red 90c

—White Saxony, 27 inch, \$1.00

—Grey Military Flannel, splendid for Men's Shirts, at 65c per yard

FACTORY COTTON

Good strong qualities—32 inch, 20c.—36 inch 25c.—40 inch 30c.

STANFIELDS' UNDERWEAR

We have a few shirts, slightly soiled in the Blue and Red Label grades, at \$1.50. These are special and won't last long.

THE GREB SHOE

A good heavy work shoe, built on a comfortable last, solid leather, without toe cap. A real good shoe for \$5.00

HEAVY FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR

Men's heavy fleece lined underwear, shirts and pants, at \$1.25 per garment.

MEN'S HEAVY WOOL UNDERWEAR

Made of pure wool, long staple yarns, guaranteed to keep you warm this winter.

—Shirts, \$2.25 —Drawers, \$2.25

—Combinations, \$3.75 and \$4.25

Men's Heavy Tweed Pants \$3.75

Men's Heavy Corduroy Pants \$5.50

Our stock of Men's Suits and Overcoats was carefully purchased. The qualities are the best procurable and the prices are surprisingly low.

YOU ARE INVITED TO SHOP AT

THE LAWSON STORE

For Quality and Service

drunk and full of booze and then goes home. Where is the booze? I say in the home with the man unless he has vomited it outside. Perhaps Bro. Hodson will give us his answer. But to get back to Bro. Hodson's favorite saint. I must call him brother seeing that he holds St. Chrysostom in one hand and St. Paul in the other, and beams upon them both. Quoting the first named saint he tells us that he takes us back seventeen centuries. Quite so, if he and his booze had their way we would be back still farther. If he had gone back much more he would have told us about Lot committing a vile act while under the influence of booze, or he would have us back in the primeval forest with the monkeys drinking booze out of coconut shells—some of his arguments have just about as much sense.

CITY BAKERY

Two Loaves
BEST BREAD
for 15c

Choice line of
Cakes, Pastry, Etc.

always on hand at the
lowest price.
Special orders given the
promptest attention.

PHONE 74

I won't knock him mentally prostrate by asking him six or seven times, but merely one—What great man, who has blessed the world, has attributed his success to booze?
Is Mr. Hodson a reliable authority? Listen! Mr. Hodson told Mr. Fey and Mr. Stevens that Paul established Christianity five hundred (500) years after Christ. He is only about five hundred years old, yet that statement is nearer than many of his booze statements.
He is getting Professor Alexander down. Listen to a greater than Professor Alexander, especially in experience—President Schurman, of Cornell, the first chairman of the Phillips commission. he says: "We found them a sober race, and today American civilization, represented mostly by American saloons, gambling dens, and their accompanying and unutterable evils, is rapidly sinking the native races lower and lower in vice and crime, while American soldiers who went out honorable boys, have gone gray through drink, and are being sent home in hundreds and legions."

This was before prohibition in the United States.
Yours truly,
S. J. Waterman.
P.S.—Mr. Hodson labels some of my remarks "odious references". In his last letter and in his Yonoford speech he says that my friends and I (the

WHYTE & ORR LTD.

Bronze Weather Stripping

A new weather stripping—stops all dust and drafts and saves the Coal Bill—See special demonstrator in our window.

SPECIALS IN DINNERWARE

1 only Dinner Set, 97 pieces, reg. \$39.50, for \$35.00
1 only Dinner Set, 97 pieces, reg. \$33.00, for \$27.00
1 only Dinner Set, 97 pieces, reg. \$30.00, for \$21.40

HEATING STOVES STOVE BOARDS
STOVE PIPES, ELBOWS, ETC.

See our new style
FINDLAY ARKLAN RANGE

THE CASH HARDWARE

Tinsmithing, Plumbing, and Electrical Work
Pearce St. W. Phone 97

A beautiful line of private Christmas greeting cards at The Times. Phone 27 and our representative will call.



GET YOUR
BAGS
TRUNKS
SUIT CASES
GLOVES
MITTS
HORSE BLANKETS
FROM US

We will repair your Auto
Tops and Side Curtains,
at very reasonable prices.
J. F. RICHARDS
Harness Maker
Rly. St. W. Wetaskiwin

ECONOMY MEAT MARKET

Call at Our Store. It will Pay You

High Class Meats at Lowest Prices
Home Cured Bacon and Hams

Do you know we are in one business only—

Butchers Exclusive

Poultry Wanted!

T. P. Higginson

Terms Cash.

Phone 28

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED FARMS

See our local agent

Phone 140 **L. H. NEWVILLE**

GET
Drive Belts, Oils, Greases, Etc. From Us
Agents for

Twin City Threshers
Celebrated Waterloo Champion Separators
Hart-Parr Tractors

Norman W. Fead

Phone 40.

Lansdowne St.

Cylinders Rebores

And Over-size Pistons Fitted in all
Cars and Tractors
ALL KINDS OF MACHINE WORK
Promptly Done, and at the Right Price

Faulkner's Garage

Lansdowne St. E.

Opp. U.F.A. Store

FREE AIR FOR YOUR TIRES

MOBILE AND POLARINE OIL
WE FEATURE DOMINION TIRES
REPAIRS FOR DODGE, OVERLAND, McLAUGHLIN CARS
FORD AND CHEVROLET SERVICE STATION
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IGNITION WORK A SPECIALTY
AUTO LIVERY AT ALL HOURS

Careful Drivers

Licensed Chauffeurs

Call for Special Service Car for Prompt Assistance

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Office, 50. E. E. Neag residence, 301. E. Carlson residence, 293

THE WETASKIWIN GARAGE

Ness & Carlson, Props.

PEARCE STREET EAST

WETASKIWIN

The Liquor Plebiscite and The Transferable Vote

(Issued by authority of the Alberta Government)

For the first time in Alberta, the preferential ballot, or in other words, the transferable vote system, is to be used in a province wide election, on the liquor question Monday, November 5.

As is well known, there are four questions on the ballot paper. The voter must not use the X mark, but should place the figure 1 opposite the proposal he wishes to become law. Then he should place the figure 2 opposite his second choice, the figure 3 opposite his third choice, and so on. Though voters are entitled to "plum" for one question, or to vote their full number of choices, the government urges them to vote their full number of choices. Only in this way can the voters obtain the full value of their ballots, and the government obtain a full expression of opinion.

The following statement is given as

an explanation of the transferable vote:

The keystone to our system of Government is "The Will of the Majority shall govern." How shall the will of the majority of the electors be ascertained? By their preferences expressed by their votes.

Where there are only two questions before the electors, it is an easy matter to get a clear majority decision by the use of the X vote method. If every elector has to vote for one of two questions, he has but one choice, and when the votes are counted, one or the other of the questions will likely have over one half of the total votes cast, and will be declared carried, as expressing the will of the majority which must submit to.

The present method of marking the ballot, with an X is adequate for the purpose of showing the voters choice out of two only. Any other mark, letter or figure would answer the purpose equally well. So long as the votes cast at an election can be assembled in two piles, one or the other is almost certain to contain more than one-half of all the votes cast, and the will of the majority is thus ascertained.

Trouble arises when there are more than two questions before the electors, with one question to be carried and all the votes cast. If the electors have to make a choice out of three questions, there will be three piles of ballots. If one of them contains more than the other two, that is, more than half of the total ballots cast, the will of the majority is clearly ascertained, and the object of the election has been attained. But if the votes are about equally divided among the three questions and no question has a majority of all the votes cast, the election has failed to disclose the will of the majority.

If all the electors were called together into one large hall to decide by a show of hand which of three questions should be adopted as the will of the majority, the electors might have to vote twice before reaching a decision. On the first vote each elector would hold up his hand for his first choice. The result would probably be no question would have a clear majority of all the votes cast. But one of the questions would be almost certain to have fewer first choices than either of the others.

The chairman of the meeting would declare this question defeated, leaving only two in the running. A show of hands would next be called for between the two remaining questions. Now the electors who had as their first choice the defeated question would still have a right to vote for the first choice of the remaining two. The result would be two piles of ballots with a clear majority for one of the questions.

The same result could be obtained by holding two elections under the X vote method. At the first election each elector would vote for his choice of the three; at the second election the question receiving the fewest votes in the first election would be dropped and all the voters would be given a chance to vote for their choice of the remaining two, thus giving one or the other the necessary majority.

Such a method would be very cumbersome and too costly to adopt, for a dozen consecutive elections might be necessary to select a winner where the questions were sufficiently numerous. Moreover the same result can be gained in a very simple and inexpensive manner. Note what the electors did in the two elections referred to. In the first they voted their choices, that is their first choices. In the second election those who had voted for their first choices for the defeated question, voted their second choices for one of the two remaining questions, and their ballots went into one or the other of the two piles, and took part in the final result in expressing the will of the majority.

Now this result can be secured by each elector marking his first choice 1, his second choice 2 and so on for the number of questions, and having the consecutive elections all over at once, so far as his part is concerned. The official who counts the votes does the rest, according to the instructions given on the ballot. If the elector's first preference question is dropped as having fewest votes, his second preference shows which one of the remaining questions he desires his ballot counted for. If his second preference question is dropped his third preference shows what one of the then remaining questions he desires his ballot counted for. The counting official keeps transferring the ballots from one pile to another as indicated until there are only two piles left, one

IMPOSSIBLE TO GET RELIEF

Until She Started To Take "Fruit-a-lives"

The Medicine Made From Fruit

R.R. No. 1, Everett, Ont.
"I had been troubled for years with Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Trouble, and could not get relief until I started taking 'Fruit-a-lives'. Thanks to their beneficial action, I am in normal health again."

Mrs. THOMAS EVANS
"Fruit-a-lives" alone can give such happy and successful results because "Fruit-a-lives" is the famous medicine made from fruit juices and tonics. "Fruit-a-lives" is pleasant to take and will always restore the health when taken regularly as directed. 50c. a box, 2 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

of which, is almost certain to contain more than half of all the votes cast and is thus the expressed will of the majority.

At the coming plebiscite there are four questions and each elector is urged to mark his preferences to the limit. The exercise of choice develops intelligence, knowledge and judgment, and as this form of ballot is likely to come into general use the sooner the elector learns to his right to vote to its fullest extent the better it will be for the elector and for the country.

WHEAT POOL OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS ISSUED

WILL COMMENCE OPERATIONS ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 29TH; FIFTY CENT PAYMENT

Calgary, Oct. 19.—The Alberta wheat pool will receive wheat from its 25,000 signatories commencing on Monday, October 29th, according to an official statement issued at 3:15 o'clock tonight by the provisional board of seven trustees.

"The text of the official communique signed by Stephen Lunn, acting secretary, follows:

"Notice is hereby given, pursuant to clause 28 of the agreement between the growers and the association, that Monday, the 29th day of October, A.D. 1923, is the date which has been fixed on which Alberta Cooperative Wheat Producers, Limited, will commence operations."

"Dated at Calgary, this 19th day of October, A.D. 1923."

"Alberta Wheat Producers Limited, acting secretary."

"Per Stephen Lunn, acting secy." After two months of conferences all over the three provinces, the Alberta wheat pool, the first provincial cooperative voluntary wheat marketing concern ever to be launched in Canada, is a concrete, tangible, known fact, and not the probability or possibility which it has been for the past few weeks. Immeasurably increased interest in Canada's first provincial pool has been created by the seemingly unending series of conferences in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg. The scene of events once or twice during the last few months changed suddenly and unexpectedly and many thousands of the 25,000 signatories to the contract pool had almost reached the point where they were not sure of anything.

Elevators throughout the province will receive wheat from signatories to the Alberta pool on and after October 29, and arrangements with Alberta elevator companies in order to make this possible, has been completed, Mr. Lunn said. The farmer may haul his wheat to the elevator, it will be taken in promptly and he will be given a cash advance on all grain delivered by the Alberta Cooperative Wheat Producers' Limited, which is the corporate name for the Alberta wheat pool.

The facilities of the United Grain

Thousands Suffer Untold Agony from DYSPEPSIA

All those who suffer from dyspepsia can take no assurance that Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate the stomach, stimulate secretion of the saliva and gastric juices to facilitate digestion, remove acidity, and when this is done you can eat anything you like without any bad after effects.

Mrs. C. Stone, Nanaimo, Ont., writes:—"Some time ago I had a very serious attack of dyspepsia, and was also troubled with gas on my stomach. I could hardly eat anything, and very often had pains after meals. I had used different remedies, but they didn't seem to do me any good. At last I happened to run on the track of Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using it for a short time I felt a lot better so I continued its use until now I am completely relieved. Now I am ready to recommend it to anyone troubled as I was."

B.R.D. is manufactured by The T. Allibon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Growers and the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, of which John I. McFarland is manager, will be at the disposal of the pool under the terms of an agreement which, it is understood, has been agreed to by both parties. The agreement is along the lines of the agreement between elevator companies and the old compulsory wheat board instituted by the government. All interested consider that this arrangement will prove satisfactory both to the pool and to the elevator companies. The pool since the board began its sessions here last Monday, has been negotiating with the smaller elevator companies of Alberta, many of whose offices are located in Calgary. These companies have agreed to cooperate with the pool in the same measure that the U.C. and A.P.G., the major companies, are doing.

Thus elevator facilities, one of the most important factors in the successful operation of the cooperative venture are assured. Signatories to the contract will be paid at least fifty cents a bushel, it is learned on highest authority, this having been arranged at a conference in Edmonton recently between pool trustees, the government, and farmer members of the legislature.

An agreement has been reached with the Canadian Bankers' Association whereby this will be made possible, and it is understood on high authority that the provincial government may guarantee the bankers protection until the ultimate success of the pool is fully assured.

Chester M. Elliott, formerly manager of the grain commission department of the United Grain Growers of Canada, is manager of the new pool, and D. L. Smith, formerly connected with the Grain Growers export company at Winnipeg, will be selling agent of the pool and will trade on the floor of the Winnipeg grain exchange.

Two months and 15 days after Aaron Sapir, California lawyer and cooperative-marketing wizard, spoke to packed halls in Alberta the pool will be in operation. The board of trustees considers that in the short time at its disposal that it accomplished a big work and they are satisfied that they have succeeded to the best of their ability in face of many obstacles other than shortness of time.

BOTH A TRIFLE WORLDLY

Dominie Campbell was one day watching a carpenter making repairs in his house. The carpenter whistled "Maggie Lander" as he labored, and worked in time to the tune.

"Saunders," said the dominie, presently, "can you no whistle a more solemn and godly tune while ye're at work?"

"Ay, weel, minister, if it be your will," and he immediately changed to the "Maggie Lander" as he labored, and worked in time to the tune.

"Saunders, I have another word to say till ye. Did the gude wife hire ye by the day's work or by the job?"

"The day's work was our agreein'."

"Then, on the whole, Saunders, I think ye may jist as well go back to whistlin' 'Maggie Lander'."

WRIGLEY'S

Take it home to the kids

Have a packet in your pocket for an ever-ready treat.

A delicious confection and an aid to the teeth, appetite, digestion.

Sealed in its Purify Package

After Every Meal

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMIN MINT CHewing Gum

New York, Oct. 19.—Stories of whole families suffering from malnutrition because they could not pay their rent; of mothers starving their babies might eat; of districts where the average infant was six pounds under weight; of "safety" last fire escapes and gouging landlords—all because of the shortage of homes and exorbitant rents—were related before the state housing commission yesterday.

A SPLENDID EDITION

The Calgary Herald got out a mammoth 116 page illustrated edition on Saturday. It gave a most comprehensive review of the progress of Calgary and Southern Alberta, was a fine piece of artistic and newspaper work and was a great credit to the staff of that popular newspaper.

Victory Bond Coupons

Do not let your Victory Bond Coupons remain idle a day after they are due. Take them to any branch of this Bank to be cashed on the exact day they become payable. You can deposit your coupons in a Savings Account, and your interest will then earn more interest compounded twice yearly.

IMPERIAL BANK

WETASKIWIN BRANCH N. W. WRIGHT, Manager
Branches at M.D., Fortinosh and New Norway.

AUCTIONEERING

GET F. J. KLAAS

The Auctioneer with years of experience, to cry your sales.

Farm and Live Stock Sales a Specialty

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The Building Season Is Here

Remember that we can furnish you with the best of material. Call in and inspect our stock. We will appreciate your visit.

See our Stock of Screen Doors Before you Buy.

Also ask to see our Lamatoc—You can make anything out of this beautiful board.

Agents for B.L.K. Milker

The Imperial Lumber Co. Ltd.

Pioneer Lumber Dealers

Wm. Berry, Agt.

COAL

COAL DELIVERED FOR

\$6.00 per Ton

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TERMS—CASH

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Wetaskiwin

O. I. C.

MELLETT & CO.

Wetaskiwin's Up-to-date Sheet Metal Workers and Furnace Men are still on the Job.

Save Money by Seeing Our Lines of

PIPE and PIPELESS FURNACES

Stock Tanks and Tank Heaters always on hand
All jobbing attended to while you wait

WETASKIWIN

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Canada's Standard Smoke

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PROFESSIONAL
MEDICAL

A. S. McCOLLAN, M.D.C.M.
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Specialty—Obstetrics
5800—Corner of Alberta and Pearce
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R. D. ROBERTSON, M.D., C.M.
Specialty: Surgery
Phone 79
Office at residence, Pearce St.

T. B. STEVENSON, M.D.C.M., F.T.M.C.
Specialty:
Surgery and Nervous Diseases
Phone 124
Office and Residence:
Lorne St. W., Wetaskiwin

J. S. SUTHERLAND, M.D., C.M.
(Successor to Dr. D. J. Sweeney)
Special attention to Surgery and
Diseases of Women and Children
Phone 168
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DR. S. MCGIBBON
Formerly Assistant General Hospital,
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Specialist in Surgery of
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Neck
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DR. H. G. HOARE
Dental Surgeon
Office Phone 95 Residence Phone 217
Opposite Driard Hotel

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DR. B. L. GULLEKSON, D.C.
Office—Over Star Store
Office Hours—10 to 12, 2 to 5
Other hours by appointment
Phone 194 Wetaskiwin

LEGAL

E. D. H. WILKINS
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.
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Barrister, Solicitor and Notary
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Head office: 728 Tegner Bldg. Edm.
Real Estate and Loans
W. A. McKnight, Agent
119 Pearce St. West, Wetaskiwin

MUSICAL

W. M. M. TOUCHE
Teacher of
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Studio: H. B. Hanson's residence
Phone 180

VETERINARY

DR. W. DUDGEON
Veterinary Surgeon
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College
and Toronto School of Dentistry
Treats Diseases of Domestic Animals
Duhamel, Alberta

**WETASKIWIN VETERINARY HOS-
PITAL**
Dr. N. A. Johnson, V.B., Proprietor
Specialist in Veterinary Surgery
Office at Johnson's Livery Barn, Lorne
Street East, Wetaskiwin

TAXIDERMIST

OTTO SCHOENING
(License No. 21)
Mounting of Birds, Animals
Game Heads, etc.
R.R. 3, Wetaskiwin NB-28-44-23-4
#1-3mo.

STRONG EVIDENCE IS
GIVEN BY MRS. HOPKINS

"Tanlac is such a grand medicine and has done so much for me that there's nothing too good I can say for it," is the grateful statement of Mrs. F. Hopkins, 77 Poplar Street, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada.

"I took the treatment about two years ago when I was all run down after a severe illness. My appetite was gone, I had awful headaches for a week at a time, and did not have the strength to care for my household."

"So many people were praising

Tanlac that I began taking it myself, and could feel an improvement from the very start. Four bottles of Tanlac restored my appetite, gave me back my lost weight and strength, and left me feeling like a new person. After all Tanlac has done for me I could not help praising it."

Tanlac is for sale by all good

druggists. Accept no substitute. Over

37 million bottles sold.

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills.

Force, Violence, Will
Not Win Reparations

Speaking at Chicago on October 17 after a day spent in seclusion recovering from the effects of a cold and fatigue, Mr. Lloyd George showed little evidence of illness. My appetite was gone, I had awful headaches for a week at a time, and did not have the strength to care for my household."

He began by remarking that the condition in Europe is of importance to every business community and while the United States can afford to put up with European disturbances better than Great Britain can, yet he had found evidence since his arrival that these disturbances are prejudicially affecting some important sections of the producers in the United States and in the end will reach all representatives of the farmers, he said, had informed him that they are suffering because of the impairment of the purchasing capacity of Europe.

"Europe is like a ragged man standing in front of the plate glass window of a well-stocked store," he said. "His need of clothes is infinitely greater than that of the well-dressed man who is making purchases inside. His need of food is more urgent than that of the well-fed gentleman who is coming out after a good meal; for he can buy neither food to satisfy his hunger nor clothes to cover his nakedness."

"Until European prosperity is restored, that continent cannot be relied upon as a customer for world products."

"What is the matter with Europe? Exhaustion. Europe is exhausted after the most terrible struggle, and the continent ever passed through. Between ten and fifteen millions of her picked young men were slaughtered on the battlefields. Many more died of the pestilences which are the gruesome partners of war. Twenty millions at least of their best men have been mutilated and have become a burden upon the resources of others. One hundred and eighty thousand millions of dollars were spent or lost by the belligerent countries in waging war and scattering desolation. The machinery of trade and commerce is almost completely shattered. Hunger and disease still stalk through Europe destroying old and young with their cruel fangs. Every day I read of bread riots where men are shot down in searching for bread to feed their hungry children."

"How many children have died as a result of this war? No one can tell, but the recurring angel is keeping an accurate account of every little head that drops."

"This is the condition of Europe five years after the war is over. Mr. Lloyd George expressed confidence in the ultimate recovery of Europe from the ravages of war. One for two disturbing elements, he said are retarding recovery. He termed these 'subsidiary and local irritations.' First among them he mentioned the Russian revolution but said he would not dwell upon it, because things are 'improving rapidly in that quarter.'"

"Undoubtedly the most serious local disturbances is that which is associated with reparations," the former premier declared. "Upon that should like to dwell for it is the problem of the moment. It is more, it is the problem that dominates the future of world peace."

"I propose to give the British view for this problem; not merely mine but that of the two governments which succeeded mine, insofar as I am able to appreciate their attitude."

"The British view is a traditional one. When Britain today takes up a temperate and restrained attitude free from the spirit of vengeance she is simply pursuing traditional policy which upon two occasions saved France from the fate which is now being inflicted upon Germany."

"What is the British attitude toward this limited but all important question of reparations? It is this: That Germany ought to pay to the

limit of her capacity. She has been guilty of inflicting wanton damage on neighbors who were only anxious to live in peace by her side. By every principle of civilized conduct she is liable in every civilized land she is liable to make good the damage she has inflicted."

"But she can only pay to the extent of her capacity, and that capacity must be reasonably interpreted. Britain is opposed to a policy which utilizes the obligations to pay reparations as a means of destroying the prosperity, the well being and the integrity of the defeated country."

"It is therefore a question of capacity. What can Germany pay? Here the world is confronted with almost a new problem, how huge sums of money due from one country can be paid in a currency acceptable to another."

"When you are considering what a country can pay it is no use reckoning up and assessing the value of her assets, land, forests, canals, factories. Twenty-two per cent of the reparations total has been allocated to the British empire. Germany sunk eight million tons of her shipping. She destroyed a good deal of property by bombarding our towns, and in addition to that, there is the claim in respect of compensation to those who were mutilated or killed, and no one can less afford to give up that claim than we can."

"The war cost us more than any other country. It cost us forty thousand million dollars. We have advanced enormous sums to the allies, which they display no readiness to pay. The result is that we are the heaviest taxed country in the world. We decided to make our budget balance and to pay our way, whatever the burden, and our people are paying the taxes. We are the only people who are paying our debts to others. No other country has undertaken those responsibilities."

"Our trade is suffering, more than in any other land. We have a million, three hundred thousand unemployed, and their maintenance and the maintenance of their families costs us four hundred million dollars a year."

"We have no special interest in being tender to Germany. Germany was our greatest trade rival before the war."

"Why, then, have we adopted the attitude which we have of disapproval of the violent methods which have been recently adopted to collect damages? It is because we are firmly convinced that it is the worst way of obtaining that end; that so far from obtaining reparations you will get nothing but trouble, some trouble today, worse trouble tomorrow, and perhaps the worse trouble of all the day after tomorrow. If we were convinced that Germany was a rich country that was abundant in money in order to avoid payment of her debts; if we were convinced that she was deliberately tricking us out of our dues, there is no country in the world that would be readier to join with the present French government in any action that would be necessary to force Germany to liquidate her legitimate debts. We are not convinced."

"I am sincerely and profoundly concerned about the future of Europe and the future of the world unless a greater spirit of moderation and restraint is introduced into the handling of this question. Last year, at Cannes, we were discussing plans with the German delegates, which I believe would have led to a reasonable accommodation in a very short time. Mr. Briand, who was then French prime minister, and his ministers took part in the discussions. They unfortunately fell, and a more aggressive policy has been adopted."

The skies are full of menace; the storm clouds are gathering, and unless the mariners who are in charge of the ship of civilization navigate it with caution, wisdom and cool heads, the craft will inevitably be wrecked with its valuable cargo of achievement and hope."

"The British view is a traditional one. When Britain today takes up a temperate and restrained attitude free from the spirit of vengeance she is simply pursuing traditional policy which upon two occasions saved France from the fate which is now being inflicted upon Germany."

"What is the British attitude toward this limited but all important question of reparations? It is this: That Germany ought to pay to the

Wheat Pool Contracts .
In Force October 29th;
What the Farmer Gets

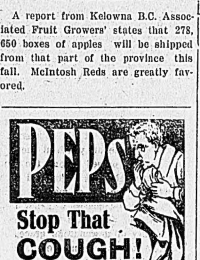
Alberta wheat pool contracts will be enforceable on and after Monday next, October 29th. As the pool has neither built, purchased nor leased any elevators, pool wheat will be handled through the elevators of the established grain companies. The charge for handling "street wheat" from farmers' wagons is 5 cents a bushel on Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, or contract grades, and six cents a bushel for grades below No. 3 Northern. On wheat in carlots the charge allowed the company is 2 1/2 cents a bushel—the same as that allowed by the Canadian Grain Act. Terminal charges, such as weighing, inspection, etc., are paid by the elevator company, and deducted from the price paid the farmer by the company.

The arrangement between the wheat pool and the banks permits an advance of 75 cents a bushel on all No. 1 Northern wheat in store at Fort William. On No. 2 Northern, 72 cents, and on No. 3 Northern 67 cents. The farmer delivering No. 1 Northern street wheat in Wetaskiwin will get an advance of 54 cents a bushel. No. 2 Northern 51 cents, and No. 3 Northern 46 cents. Between grades three and four the spread is seven cents, so that on No. 4 Northern the advance would be 25 cents. Still lower grades will be in proportion. The difference between Wetaskiwin advance on No. 1 Northern and the advance at Fort William is accounted for by freight 15 1/2 cents, elevator charge on wagon lots 5 cents, sundry terminal charges 1 1/2 cent—total 21 cents. On carlots the charge is 15 1/2 cents freight, 2 1/2 cents elevator charges, 1 1/2 cent terminal charges—total 19 1/2 cents, leaving the farmer an advance of 64 1/2 cents. At Grande Prairie where the freight is 29 1/2 cents a bushel, the farmer will get for No. 1 Northern wheat in wagon loads, an advance of 49 cents a bushel.

The banks demand a 15 per cent margin so that if wheat falls below 90 cents on the open market the pool would either have to put up the difference between that market price and 90 cents, or drop the advance to the farmers below 90 cents.

An agreement has been reached between the pool and a number of the elevator companies operating in Alberta for the handling of pool wheat. The company acts as agent for the pool, receives the wheat, pays the advance, gives participation certificates, ships to Fort William and stores at the order of the pool, deducting its charge of 2 1/2 cents, 5 cents or 6 cents as the case may be, from the total advance of 75 cents. Of something over 900 receiving elevators in Alberta, considerably less than half the number are under agreement with the pool at this date. The agreement made with the United Grain Growers has been offered to the other companies. This agreement was the subject of

discussion between the pool and a committee of elevator owners who are members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, as are the U.G.G. It may be mentioned that the pool has also been admitted to membership in the exchange.



PEPS
Stop That
COUGH!

DISSOLVE A Peps tablet in the mouth whenever your chest feels raw and sore or the cough troubles you.

The powerful medicinal vapours given off by Peps, are instantly breathed into every part of the chest and lungs. They strengthen and protect against the dangers of wet, cold and changeable weather. They soothe and heal inflamed air-tubes, endoreases and irritation and quickly check the worst cough or cold.

Peps are equally good for sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, etc. Free from opiates and all harmful drugs.

No. box all chemists.

THE REMEDY YOU BREATHE

Christmas and New Year's
in the Old CountrySPECIAL
- TRAIN -

FROM WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 11, 1923

Direct to the ship's side, for sailing of the

S.S. MONTCALM, Dec. 14

FROM WEST ST. JOHN, N.B.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING-CARS

From EDMONTON, SASKATOON, CALGARY, MOOSE JAW

REGINA and WINNIPEG, will be operated for the

following sailings from West St. John, N.B.

S.S. MONTCLAIR.....to Liverpool.....Sailing Dec. 7

S.S. MELITA.....to Southampton.....Sailing Dec. 13

S.S. MONTCALM.....to Liverpool.....Sailing Dec. 14

S.S. MARLOCH.....to Glasgow.....Sailing Dec. 16

For Reservations on Train and Steamship, ask any Agent. When You Travel

USE ONE SERVICE THROUGHOUT

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Ford
Order Books for Present
Model Ford Closed Cars
Will Close November 1st

Automobile and Truck Manufacturers

Ford, Ontario.

October 12th, 1923.

TO ALL CANADIAN FORD DEALERS

As the public is becoming more and more interested in the Ford closed cars, we have decided to close our order books for these models on November 1st, 1923.

When this organization decided, September 20th, to bring out the Ford closed cars and redesigned Coupe models, we had on hand approximately 4000 present type bodies.

To ascertain how the buying public would react on Ford car prices hereafter represented, to reduce each closed model \$100. (Price—B Coupe to \$895, the Sedan to \$925, both F.O.B. Ford, Ontario (Inclusive taxes).

The response has been such that we have on hand now only 606 of these models to dispose of. This demand is evidence that the public appreciates value, and we take this opportunity of thanking you, and through you, the public in appreciation of their action.

In view of our appreciation, and in order that you may play entirely fair with the Ford buying public, we think it advisable to inform you that at the present rate it is a matter of days before all these jobs will be completely disposed of to dealers. In any event, we will not be able to entertain orders from dealers or to order inventory. On that date we will close our books. We reserve the right to do this earlier, if necessary.

If you have any orders you wish to deliver to the public after November 1st, it will be necessary for you to place them with us before November 1st.

All orders should, therefore, be taken by you with no obligation to deliver except as prior orders permit.

We must protect ourselves in the same way — we can deliver your orders placed with us only as prior orders permit and as long as the number of cars last.

Yours very truly,

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited,

PS-125

D. H. McLeod

Dales Manager.

The information in this letter should be known to every prospective Ford buyer. It opens up an opportunity for the family without a closed car to get one at prices which will probably not be as low again.

This is an opportunity for the man with a large car to relieve the larger car and decrease its depreciation, especially during the coming winter months.

FEAD'S FOR FORDS

NORMAN W. FEAD

WETASKIWIN

ALBERTA

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO

ZAM-BUK

Nothing else known to science performs the same marvellous healing and dispels disease from the tissues as Zam-Buk does. This pure herbal balm takes the fire out of a wound or sore, kills and repels germs and grows fine new skin. Zam-Buk is acknowledged

THE WORLD'S
GREATEST HEALER

LABELS WILL TELL WHEN

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE

CITY OF WETASKIWIN

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Ratepayers are notified that the last day for payment of this year's taxes at the 10% discount is on Wednesday next, the 31st October.

This only leaves six days in which to secure the ten per cent discount.

After Wednesday, the discount will be 5% until the 30th November. Taxes will be at par during December.

The Ratepayers are respectfully requested to endeavor to pay all taxes by the 31st inst., as all notes at the Bank are due on that date.

If payments are made this month no extra debt will have to be taken care of next year and therefore the mill rate for 1924 will be lower.

J. E. FRASER,

City Clerk and Treasurer

IN LOVING MEMORY

In loving memory of Mrs. Lucas, who went to rest on October 20, 1922.

The Gift of Death

I knew she walked among the fair;
I saw her as she must have been.
With that dear ripple in her hair,
And forehead white, and eyes serene;
With sense of womanhood, that knew
The ways of life, the sad, the sweet;
And with the smile that gently drew
The passer in the village street.
I never thought before that Death
With such a strange creative hand,
Could with the passing of the breath,
Call beauty back at his command.
I saw her face all youthful there
And yet, she passed beyond the span,
The changeful years of joy and care
Allotted to the life of man.
No wrinkles wandered o'er her face;
No marks of pain were there to see;
But beauty of a wondrous grace,
Yet, she it was who mothered me.
And as I knelt to kiss that cheek,
With all my buoyant youth, time fled;
I almost thought to hear her speak,
Or find an angel in her stead.
—Inserted by Husband, Daughters and Sons.

J. I. Poole spent several days of the past week at Vegreville with friends.

TOWN TOPICS

The Ladies' Aid Society of Crooked Lake will hold a meeting at the home of Olaf Rasmussen on Thursday, November 1st. Everybody welcome.

The Norwegian Young People's League will meet at the home of Mrs. Treca on Monday evening, October 23, at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. E. Finkle of Cardston arrived in the city Wednesday evening to spend a few days renewing old acquaintances. She is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Bayliss.

Mrs. Curt Smith met with a painful accident a few evenings ago, when she fell on the sidewalk and sprained an ankle. She has since been confined to her room.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Thos. Torson, left a few days ago for Gibbon, Alta., where they will reside. Mr. Taylor having accepted the position of manager of a pool hall and barber shop there.

E. E. Sparks, M.L.A., was away last week on an inspection trip of the A. & G.W. Railway. A special train conveyed several of the cabinet ministers, members of the legislature from different parts of the province, and prominent Edmonton business men over the line.

CHURCH CHIMES

FULL GOSPEL MISSION
Sunday school, 2 p.m.
Adult Bible class at 3 p.m.
Sunday night at 8 p.m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.
Young People's meeting, Friday, 8 p.m.

ENGLISH CHURCH, MILLET
Sunday, Oct. 28—
Morning service at 11 a.m.
Everybody welcome.

Mr. Ottevell, of the University extension department, has been asked to give a lantern lecture entitled "The Mill on the Floss" on Friday, November 16, in the community hall. Further particulars later.

UNITED CHURCH, MILLET
Rev. Percy Johnson, Pastor.
Spring Hill, 10.30 a.m.
Porto Bello, 1.30 p.m. The Lord's Supper will be administered.
West Liberty, 3.30 p.m.
Adult—
Sunday school, 11 a.m.
Fellowship service—7.30 p.m.
Subject—"The Spirit of Jesus Triumphant in Suffering."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Minister—Rev. A. L. Elliott, M.A., B.D.
Sunday, October 28—
11 a.m.—"Ordination Service." The session meets at 10.45.
2.30 p.m.—S.S. and B.C. for Y.P.
7.30 p.m.—"The Zeal of the Early Church"—(one hour service).
Congregational prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.
Rev. W. V. Peck, of Vancouver will address a mass meeting in the Angus Theatre on Sunday night at 8.30.
Rev. Dr. Gandler of Toronto, moderator of the general assembly, will visit Wetaskiwin on Tuesday, October 30, at 8 p.m.

IMMANUEL CHURCH
Sunday, October 28—
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Holy Communion and sermon.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday school.

METHODIST CHURCH
Sunday, October 28—
11 a.m.—Subject, "Need of An Awakening."
2.30 p.m.—Sunday school.
7.30 p.m.—"Gamaliel and the Spirit of Compromise."
The Pastor, W. H. Irwin, at both services.

SWEDISH MISSION
New Sweden—Usual service at 10.30 a.m.
Malmo—Sunday school at 2 p.m.
Fellowship service at 8 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

MILLET
A special meeting of the Women's Institute is called for Saturday, October 27th at 3 p.m. in the community hall.

The monthly meeting of the Millet W.I. was held on October 10, at the community hall. Owing to the extremely busy season the number present was unusually small, but those who were able to be there enjoyed and profited by the very instructive address given by Rev. Mr. Irwin of Wetaskiwin on the prohibition campaign. He urged the women to use their influence for that which would be of most benefit to the homes of Alberta. He also very clearly showed the present conditions in B.C. under government control. At the close of the meeting a social half hour was spent.

The Norwegian Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. J. Moen, on Friday, October 25, at 2.30 p.m. You are cordially invited to attend.

The Women's Missionary Society will hold a Halloween Tea in the Methodist church on October 31, from three to six o'clock.

J. E. Fraser, city clerk of Wetaskiwin, and Mr. A. K. Whiston, Edmonton, superintendent of municipal hospitals, were visitors to Red Deer city office Wednesday afternoon. —Red Deer News.

BUSINESS LOCALS

The W.M.S. of the Methodist church will hold a bazaar on Saturday, November 24th. Particulars later.

***If the party who lost the stove door between Richard Balhorna's and Wetaskiwin will call at The Times office, Wednesday afternoon. —Red Deer News.

***Here is good news for all movie fans. Mr. Dunphy is bringing the big special photoplay, "Gaiety Adam Sawyer" to the Angus on Friday and Saturday. The play is taken from the book by the same name, the greatest

home folk story ever produced. It is day only, Mia Mae in "The Higher Law," a Paramount picture at popular prices.

Private Sale

The Undersigned will sell by Private Sale the following furniture—contents of Living Room, Den, Dining Room, Hall, Kitchen and 2 Bedrooms. The above may be seen at any time at my residence, Lorne Street West.

HARRY E. TODD

THE CITY MEAT MARKET

Where you get the best
MEATS, FISH POULTRY
FARMERS!
GET YOUR THRESHING MEATS HERE.

Prices are Right
Phone 3 F. T. Kirstein

SIMS-BROWN CO.

Dealers in Dodge Brothers and Star Cars
Dodge Touring, \$1460, Wetaskiwin
Star Touring, \$ 810, Wetaskiwin

We have one used Dodge Car in good running order, four new tires and good spare, \$500., or will trade for smaller car.

Announcement

On and after November 1st we will be prepared to grist wheat for farmers at the same prices as last year.

Chopping 9c per Hundred
and satisfaction guaranteed. We can handle it loose in the wagon box or sacked.
Bran, Shorts, Feed Flour, Oat Chop, Feed Wheat etc. on hand.

MacEACHERN MILLING CO.

Limited
Phone 16. Wetaskiwin

BANNER GROCERY, LTD.

Phone 4

Annual
FALL SALE

Remarkable values in a great number of
lines

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR EGGS, BUTTER
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

Flour

Maple Leaf, every sack guaranteed, 50 sacks to clear at \$3.50

Fruit and Vegetable Specials

Oranges, sweet and juicy, good size, Saturday, only, doz. 25c
Celery, nice clean stock, lb. 10c
Corn, Aylmer's Golden Bantam, 6 tins for 95c
British Canadian Pork and Beans, per tin 10c
Canadian Boiled Dinner, reg. 30c, to clear at 15c
Tomato Soup, Clark's, Davis, and Van Camp, each 10c
Choice Red Salmon, Blue Ribbon, large tins, each 25c
Finnan Haddies, reg. 35c, at 25c
Tuna Fish, at Half Price
Red Cross prepared Mustard reg. 25c, for 15c
New Fresh Dates, very special 2 lbs for 25c

Salt

2lb sacks to clear at, each 5c
Coarse Salt, bar's, to clear \$4.95
Spices, all kinds, special for sale week, each 10c
Columbia Macaroni, pkg. .. 10c

Crockery Specials

Buy that Xmas Present Now!

50 Pieces

Hand Painted Nortake China
The average piece of each piece being 60c.
This is new goods at a clean-up price
Sugars, Creams, Relish Dishes, Jelly Bowls, Nut Bowls, Etc.
Special prices on this lot for Sale Week Only

Extra Special

NoVary Baking Powder, reg. 35c, to clear at 20c
Blue Berries, per tin, reg. 35c for each, 25c
Wagstaffe's pure Strawberry Jam, in glasses, reg. 60c for only 45c
Sterling sweet peeled Pickles reg. 60c, for 45c
Libby's and White Star Pickles reg. 35c and 40c, 2 bottles 45c
Veribrite Furniture Polish, to clear at Half Price

Honey

Ontario Clover Honey, Cheaper than Sryup
—10lb tins, each \$2.00
—5lb tins, each \$1.10
—2lb tins, each 60c

Peanut Butter

Want-More Peanut Butter
—1lb tins 30c
—2½lb tins 80c
—5lb tins \$1.35

Tea Pots

See our assortment of Tea Pots—the Best Ever—

Dinner Sets

Let us show you our Dinnerware—4 beautiful designs—all are stock patterns at reasonable prices.
Get it now and pay for in on the monthly payment plan.

Saturday, October 27th

WITH EVERY CASH ORDER OF \$5.00, ONE CHINA CUP AND SAUCER FREE
SALE PRICES GOOD UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

We Are Agents for McGavin's Bread

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES

BEST VALUES AT THE U. F. A. STORE

HUMBERSTONE COAL

APPLES

GET YOUR WINTER APPLES AT THE U.F.A.

Wetaskiwin

U.F.A. Co-Operative Association

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